

Kansas Farmer



MODERN SCHOOL DESKS allow grouping of pupils. Here Darlene DeMerritt, teacher of South Fairview District, Allen county, tries new desks with Ernest Lassman, Jr., left; Janet Jackman, Gary Fewins, and Donna Jackman.



MANY IMPROVEMENTS can be seen in this corner of South Fairview School. Dale Jackman is using new-type reading desk as Lucille Thomas fills in names on blackboard-type map. Note light colored walls, light-finished woodwork. Above is modern, indirect light fixture.

How Can Your School Improve?

At small cost South Fairview District 73 got visual balance, indirect lighting, better library, storm cave, automatic drinking fountains, food protection

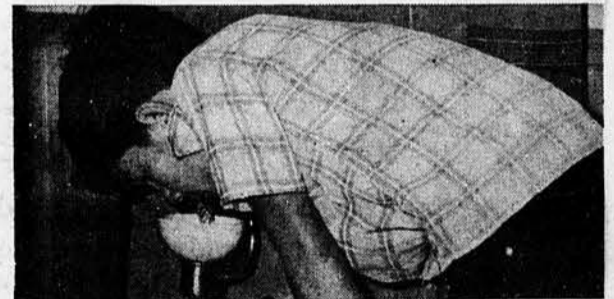
MAYBE your rural school district can't afford a new school building. But there are some things every school district can do to improve classroom conditions. "It doesn't take a lot of money to make some mighty important improvements in a rural school," says Kenneth E. Sharp, of Allen county, president of the Kansas Rural School Association. "Our South Fairview District 73 school, in Allen county, is a good example," says Mr. Sharp. "Our total district valuation is only \$145,000, which puts us in the lower third in the state for rural school districts still operating.

"We couldn't afford a new building but by spending only a few hundred dollars we have modernized our school in several vital points," says Mr. Sharp.

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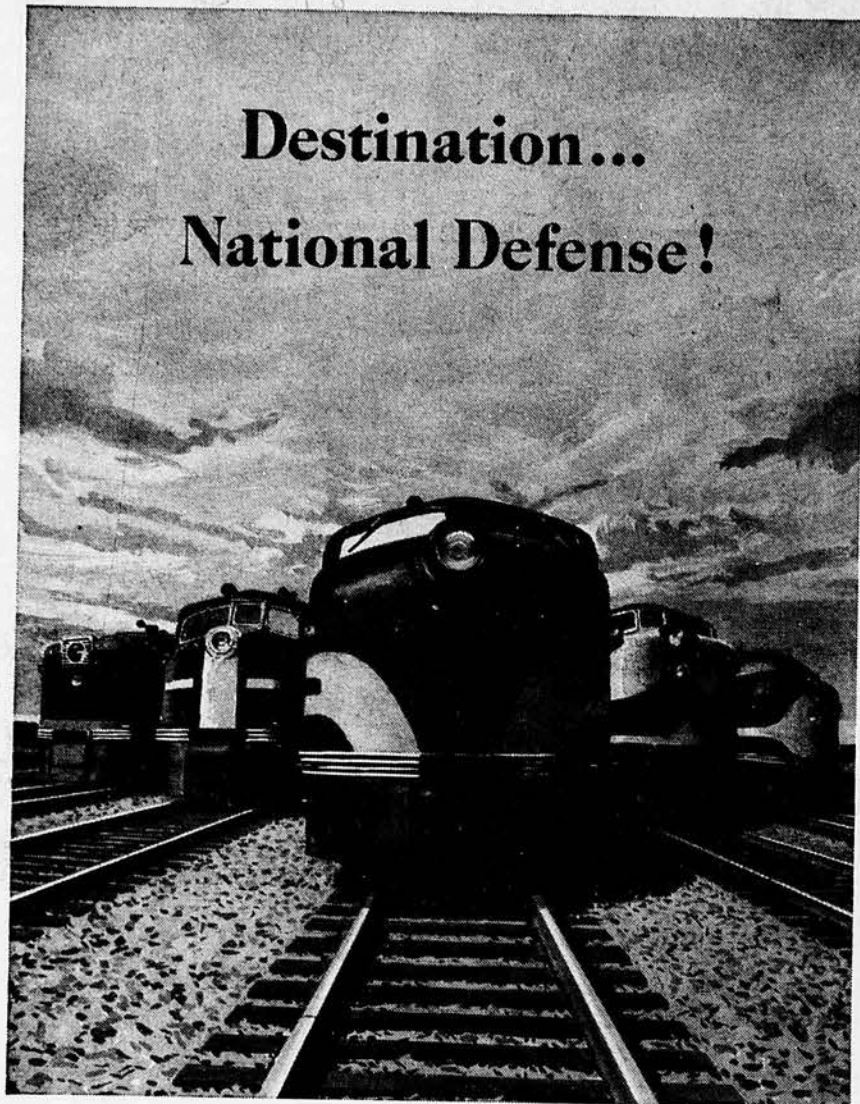


NO FLIES ALLOWED: A screened-in shelf protects food from flies at South Fairview District. Flo Ann Thomas takes her lunch box by sliding back a screened section.



A SANITARY automatic drinking fountain has replaced the old pail and dipper at South Fairview. This is one of many inexpensive improvements rural schools could make.

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Destination... National Defense!

America is on the move toward the only destination that offers security for our people—*effective preparedness for national defense.*

And, coming at a time of peak industrial production, that means *full throttle ahead* for our entire national effort. Again, as before, it will be the *railroads'* job to weld together America's vast resources of men, machines and material.

For *only* the railroads—with ribbons of steel linking town and farm with city and factory—can perform a moving job of this tremendous volume.

How *big* is their job? You get some idea when you remember that in World War II, the nation called on the railroads to move 90% of all war freight and 97% of all organized military travel!

Since the end of the war the railroads have spent 4½ billion dollars to provide better locomotives, new and better cars, new signals and shops, improved tracks and terminals—the things that go to make better railroads.

And right now they are spending another 500 million dollars for more new freight cars—all to the end that America shall have the rail transportation which it needs, whether in peace or in war.

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Coming in Early Issues . . .

Have you enjoyed *Kansas Farmer's* special series of articles "reviewing farming progress and looking into the future?" In this issue you will find No. 22.

There are 2 more to come—one on dairying and one on marketing. Watch for them in early issues. They will be written by outstanding authorities on their subjects.

This series had a real purpose: Before 1950 got here, the editors of *Kansas Farmer* thought, "Here we are at the end of the first half of this century. Have we made any progress? What has it been?"

The question was taken to top experts at *Kansas State College*. We asked each one in turn to tell our readers "Where We Have Been, Where We Are Now, and Where We Are Going in Agriculture." Each man did a grand job. So if you saved the articles you have a very complete story of Kansas agriculture up-to-date, with opinions of what may come in the next few years.

Now *Kansas Farmer* promises you something extra special in a "profit-making" series of articles that will come to you in 1951. You won't want to miss this new series to be announced soon.

Aerial Spray Event Set for January 5 and 6

KANSAS STATE COLLEGE specialists will be in charge of special classes at the 3rd annual Kansas Aerial Spray Conference, January 5 and 6. The meeting will be held at Engineering Hall on the college campus at Manhattan, according to Riley R. Whearty, director of the aeronautics division of the Kansas Industrial Development Commission. Classes will be on insect-and-weed identification, application of insecticides and herbicides, horticultural problems and economic subjects relating to costs of spraying and insurance.

Two outstanding experts will talk January 6. Prof. C. E. Fisher, of the

Range Experiment Station, Spur, Tex., will speak on "Woody Plant and Brush Control." Dr. F. A. Fenton, of Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla., will discuss "Greenbug Control."

Mr. Whearty points out the class sessions will be of special interest to weed supervisors, county agents, flight operators, aerial spray operators and farmers. Registration fee for the entire conference will be \$1. You are asked to make your own hotel reservations.

Sponsors of the annual conference are Kansas State College, State Board of Agriculture, Kansas Aviation Trades Association, Kansas Flying Farmers and the KIDC aeronautics division.

Turkey Growers Hear Feed Test Report

GROWING smaller birds at less cost per pound is worthy of the turkey grower's consideration. That thought was expressed October 26 at the 4th annual Turkey Feeders Day, held at the Garden City branch Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

L. F. Payne, head of the Kansas State College poultry husbandry department, one of the supervisors of the 1950 feeding trials, reports on the tests. "With the margin of profit declining each year and large toms becoming more difficult to dispose of, it will become increasingly imperative that production costs be reduced to a minimum." Results of the tests showed that local grains produce the most economical gains. Turkeys in all 6 lots in the test were smaller this year than in previous years. Result was slower growth but cheaper gains.

Most economical gains were obtained in lot 5. After 20 weeks old, these turkeys were fed milo, grass and water only, but made satisfactory gains and showed good finish. Feed cost per pound gain was 11.33 cents.

Largest turkeys were produced in lot 1. These were fed wheat, corn and oats but no milo. All other lots were fed milo as the principal grain in the diet. Lot 1 turkeys cost the most to

produce due to the high price of corn, wheat and oats compared with milo. Feed cost per pound gain was 15.83 cents.

Lot 6, which was the only lot fed no animal protein (meat scraps and fish meal) in the ration from start to finish, ranked 4th in most economical gains. Total cost per pound gain was 12.28 cents. This lot was deficient in grass pasture during most of the growing season. Birds were fed the Animal Protein Factor (APF Merck) at the rate of ½ pound per 500 pounds mix for the first 20 weeks and none thereafter.

Results of the tests indicate 75 per cent milo can be fed in the turkey diet with reasonably good results. All birds were started on experimental rations April 6 and continued to October 19.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.

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"Is my mother home?" . . . Are you kidding?"

3-10-1950
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MAY 1950
KANSAS

"With MoorMan's our out-of-pocket feed costs are only \$4.50 FOR EACH 230-POUND HOG..."

Schenck Family,
Marion County, Mo.

Raising hogs economically is family enterprise on Missouri farm

"We've never before raised such thrifty hogs so economically," says Elbert Schenck. "No matter what grain and forage we have on hand, we've found we can balance it with MoorMan's. For instance, we sowed some oats in wheat that was partly winter-killed, and got a lot of wheat with the oats when we combined.

"We simply figured out the protein content of the oats and wheat when mixed 50-50 with corn, and added enough Hog Mintrate 45 to give us an 18% supplement. With it we feed all the ear corn hogs will eat. Not only does it make hogs grow fast, but it sure keeps 'em in good, thrifty condition.

Markets hogs at 5½ to 6 months

"Raising hogs with us is a family proposition. My dad, and my son, Bill, are in with me. We raise from 400 to 500 hogs a year, and sell them at an average of 230 pounds. Because only a small amount of Hog Mintrate is needed to balance our own feed—and we market hogs at 5½ to 6 months—we figure that our out-of-pocket feed costs are only \$4.50 for each 230-pound hog."

No matter what grain and forage you have—either home-grown or available locally at low cost—you can balance it into a rich animal protein pork-building hog feed with MoorMan's Hog Mintrate 45. Ask your MoorMan Man how. If no MoorMan Man calls, write Moorman Mfg. Co., Dept. J1-12, Quincy, Ill.

"This hog supplement," Elbert Schenck tells his son, Bill, "really gets results!" Elbert's father, William, looks on in agreement. The three are looking at a supplement made from their own corn, oats and wheat and MoorMan's Hog Mintrate 45. They saved labor and expense by running grain and Mintrate through the hammermill together.



MoorMan's

(SINCE 1885)

MAKERS OF PROTEIN AND MINERAL CONCENTRATES FARMERS NEED, BUT CANNOT RAISE OR PROCESS ON THE FARM

Church Bell Rings Again

Neuchatel was founded in the 1850's by a little band of French nationals from Switzerland. A church was started. Here is the story of its struggles and rebirth.

By EULA MAE KELLY

AFTER a silence of 8 years clear tones of a church bell ring out across creek valleys of Neuchatel township in southwest Nemaha county. Call to worship would be sweet music to the founding French fathers who sleep in the grassy cemetery beside the country church on the hilltop. For it was they who established the church 80 years ago.

With reopening of regular Sunday school and occasional church services, the whole community has found new life. Co-operative effort of reorganizing and redecorating the church, spearheaded by the Neuchatel home demonstration unit, aroused community consciousness. Now there is whole-hearted interest in planning and working together.

When Ruth Bishop, Nemaha county home agent, organized the Neuchatel unit in February, 1950, the 19 members immediately cast about for a community project worthy of their mettle. The lonely old church challenged them most of all.

It looked like an ambitious undertaking for a brand-new unit—this bringing a church back to life, and a big job of redecorating besides! But Mrs. Goodlet Bonjour, unit president, was enthusiastic. Once the unit started the ball rolling, others would help, she was confident.

They did. Men folks of the community, led by Clifford Labbe, raised money, enlisted volunteer labor.

Doors Were Closed

Like many a pioneer church, the one at Neuchatel had struggled with shifting ministry, financial reverses and changing times. But a faithful few had kept the spark alive until the opening of World War II when all services were discontinued, and the church doors were closed.

Closed they remained until opened this spring by a determined clean-up crew from the Neuchatel home demonstration unit. The women were greeted by a swarm of bees and a scurry of mice. Undaunted, they scrubbed and cleaned with a will.

They found the woodwork and the sturdy old walnut pulpit and pews in good condition. But the roof leaked, plaster sagged, and ceiling paper was discolored. In good time, workmen repaired roof and plaster, wired for electricity, and repapered. A new rubber matting went down on the church aisles.

Now the old church with its high-vaulted ceiling and stained-glass windows was shining and clean. First meeting of the Sunday school after reorganization was on May 21. Mrs. Walter Robbins serves as superintendent and Mrs. Lloyd Robbins as secretary-treasurer. Attendance ranges between 50 and 65 each Sunday morning. Many adults join the children at the service.

A homecoming dinner on June 4 stimulated further interest. Dr. Heinz Schwartz, pastor of the Congregational church at Centralia, 7½ miles away, already has conducted several evening services. There is a promise of more.

The unit women are not satisfied yet. Their next step will be to cut the high hedge and landscape the entire church ground.

A look back into history of the little church community reveals Neuchatel as one of the few purely French settlements in Kansas. It was founded in the 1850's by a little band of French nationals from Neuchatel, Switzerland, who gave the same name to their new frontier.

A Careful Record

The simple, touching chronicle of the little church community has been meticulously put together in the neat handwriting of Ida E. Perrussel, a native of Neuchatel. In preparing the church history, she drew from the church records and from her own family lore.

"As early as 1860," her history

states, "the little settlement was visited by a French missionary from the Presbyterian church who distributed Bibles and religious tracts."

He was followed in 1870 by the Reverend Henry Morel, who came to Neuchatel with his wife and young daughter from Green Bay, Wisc. He organized the French Presbyterian church and a year later the first church was built on lots donated by the late Charles Bonjour.

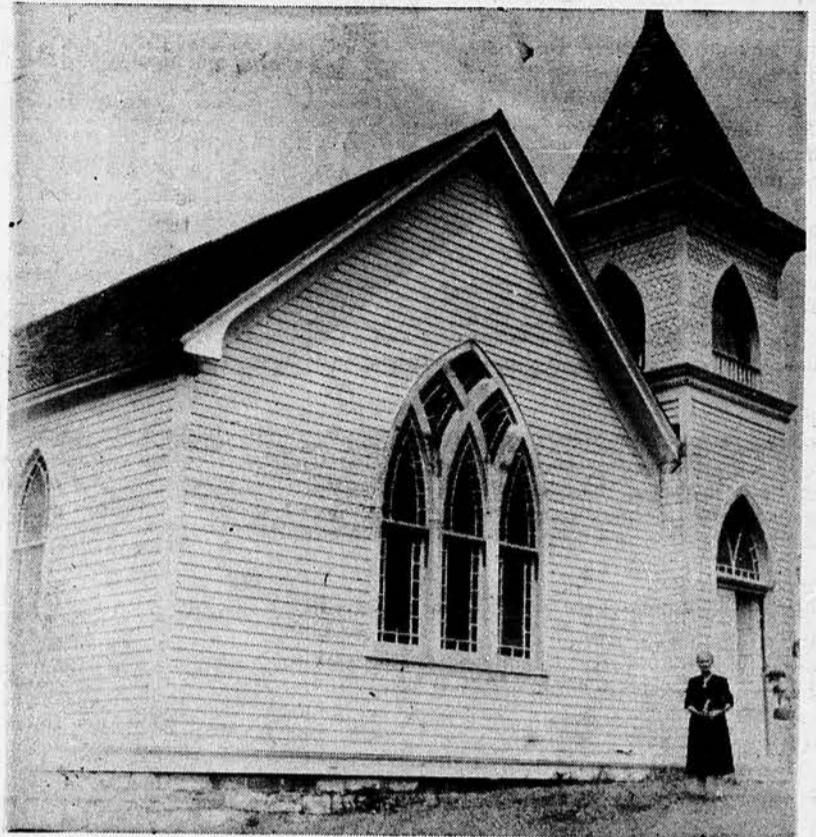
Borrowed \$1,800

Building the church was financed by an \$1,800 loan from the presbytery with the implicit instruction that the loan was due when the building ceased to be a Presbyterian church.

Lumber, shingles and windows for the church were pulled over the rough trails from St. Joseph and Leavenworth by ox team. A sawmill on a nearby creek cut native timber into usable lengths. At the head of the building was one Carpenter Wyler. The hand-carved solid walnut pews, pulpit and bookcase are his handiwork. Pews may be turned either way and are put together with handwrought iron.

In this beautifully simple pioneer church, the Reverend Morel conducted French-speaking services and Sunday school for 20 years. A vestige of these early days is the little French testament still found in the church library. In it, Luke is Luc, Mark is Marc and I John is I Jean. It bears the publishing date of 1860.

With the years came a growing demand for English services. Outside ministers preached part time in that tongue. Among these was the Reverend St. John from Netawaka. However, the older generation still wanted French preaching.



Exterior view of Neuchatel church. Its reopening has revived community life. This frame structure was erected in 1905. Lumber and shingles for the first church, built in 1871, were brought from St. Joseph and Leavenworth by ox teams.

In the 1890's a parsonage was built north of the churchyard. This attracted the Rev. Louis Martin and his family from Montreal, Canada. For 3 years he followed the rigorous sched-

ule of French preaching every Sunday morning at 11, English Sunday school at 2, and English preaching at 7:30 o'clock in the evening. Then came the Rev. James Knotter, from Monett, Mo., who remained 3 years.

In 1905 the first church was torn down and the present picturesque frame structure erected. Under leadership of Bruce Conaway and his helpers, plus much volunteer labor, the church was built and paid for by local efforts with no outside help. This time it was the Rev. E. A. Curdy from Monett, Mo., who took charge of the little flock. He was the last to preach in both languages.

Since there no longer seemed to be any need for French preaching, Neuchatel folks decided it was impractical to try to keep the church French Presbyterian. The Rev. F. L. Marcy, who was doing the part-time English services, was the Congregational pastor at nearby Onaga. After consultation, it was decided to transfer to the Congregational church.

Here Was a Problem

Changing denomination of the little country church posed a financial problem. It meant the \$1,800 loan from the French Presbyterian church became due. In true Christian charity, the presbytery settled for \$300. This amount was paid by the Congregational Church Building Society in 1911. Once again Neuchatel was cleared of indebtedness.

Then followed a succession of Congregational ministers including F. E. Marcy, 1910-12; F. L. Markhan, 1913-15; Aaron Breck, 1916-18; Charles Good, 1919-20; A. Brehm, 1921-22, and James Cone, 1923-24.

The church was without a minister for several years. The Rev. Wright M. Horton, from Onaga, preached from 1930 to 1932. Sunday school continued until the discontinuation of all services in 1942. Then came the revival in 1950.

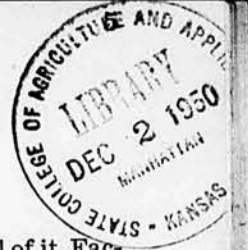
Those in the community who have served as superintendents of the Sunday school thru the years are: Mrs. Roy Mathews, Charles Ladner, Mrs. Lina Bonjour, Mrs. Kate Dodds, John E. King, Mrs. Alcide Bonjour, Mr. Cottrell and Ida E. Perrussel. Mrs. Matilda Bonjour Bescancon was organist for French and also English services many years. Following her, Mrs. Esther Perrussel was organist 16 years.



After an 8-year lapse Neuchatel again is holding church services. Shown here are part of the Sunday school crowd who gather at the country church each Sunday morning. The church was founded by early French settlers. Services were said in French here for more than 40 years.



Standing behind the 80-year-old solid walnut pulpit are 2 officers of the Neuchatel home demonstration unit. They are Mrs. Clifford Labbe, left, secretary, and Mrs. Alfred Junod, right, treasurer. This newly-organized Nemaha county unit took revival and redecoration of Neuchatel church as their community project. Other officers of unit are Mrs. Goodlet Bonjour, president, and Mrs. John Mallick, reporter.



Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

I NOTE some objections are being raised to the suggestion of Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio that the Congress should re-examine our foreign policy. The idea seems to be that the only part Congress should play in foreign affairs is to "okeh" what the White House (presumably on recommendation of the Secretary of State) announces. And appropriate the funds, of course.

With that idea I cannot agree. In fact, I must vigorously dissent. During the wartime emergency, of course, decisions as to how to carry policies into effect must be made quickly and decisively—that power rests in the Commander-in-Chief (The President) and it should be exercised.

But there is a clear-cut distinction, as I see it, between determining policies and carrying those policies into effect—implementing them, I believe, would be the correct term. The difference might be described as the difference between formulation of policy and conduct of policies so formulated.

For a decade now the simple fact is that foreign policy has been formulated, conceived, as well as conducted exclusively by the Chief Executive and those whom he chooses as his advisers. The rest of us, in Congress and out, could participate only by going along.

The foregoing is just a statement of fact. Going as far back as the neutrality patrol in 1940; running thru the wartime conferences at Cairo, Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam, foreign policy commitments were made directly by the President. Cairo, Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam were wartime conferences and decisions, of course. But they have carried postwar implications that are stupendous, and not altogether in the interest of the United States.

But the practice has been continued since World War II shooting war ended. Time after time, in the field of foreign affairs, Congress has been presented with programs to which it was pointed out the United States had been committed in such firm fashion that Congress would have to approve or face the world with repudiation of promises made by the responsible head of the government.

This was the case in connection with the Marshall Plan, the Atlantic Pact, the successive shifts in Chinese policy, and finally the Korean war—the so-called police action.

Without passing judgment on any of these decisions, by itself, it does seem to me that the basic principles and objectives of foreign policy should be worked out by more than just the White House and a few favorite advisers.

The initiation of foreign policy, of course, must rest with a few people at the top, headed by the President himself. Neither the members of Congress, nor the people en masse, are in position to initiate foreign policies. It is not only advisable, it is necessary, that the President and his Secretary of State propose what they believe should be done.

But it should not follow, as some recent Secretaries of State seem to hold, that what is thus proposed must be the policy of the United States—that when proposed the recommendation is beyond debate, beyond question, beyond even consideration.

Before such proposals become policy, they should be gone over, examined and re-examined, debated and fully considered, by the Congress—and by the people themselves, for that matter.

In the closing months of my 30 years in the senate—the postwar years—it became more and more evident to me that the Administration felt it wrong for members of Congress to criticize, or even debate, matters of foreign policy. It was not so much the criticisms in each instance that were resented, but the fact that there should be any criticism at all.

One of the arguments against Congress doing anything except "rubber-stamp" foreign policy as enunciated by the State Department, is that to have Congressional debates on matters of foreign policy would destroy the confidence of other nations in the United States and its foreign policies.

It seems to me just the opposite would be the case. Other nations might be in doubt of the outcome while the debates were in progress. But when the decision was made, by the Congress itself following the proper recommendations of the Executive, other nations would have confidence the policy would be made effective. At least they could have more confidence in such a decision than they can have at present, trying to follow the day-by-day, month-by-month shifts and waverings that have characterized the State Department policies the past few years.

I think it is high time our foreign policies were re-examined. Also how those foreign policies are to be determined. And it wouldn't hurt to re-examine some of the Administration domestic policies also.

Farm Efficiency

I WATCH the growth in farm efficiency with keen interest. To me it is one of the marvels of all time. Now I have some new figures that impress me deeply. And altho you are right in the thick of farm production, perhaps you also will be surprised.

A report from the Department of Agriculture tells me output of farm products for human use now is about 70 per cent greater than before World War I, while time spent at farm work is 15 per cent less. This means production per hour of farm work has doubled in less than 40 years, with half of that gain coming in the last decade. Then the report states: "With favorable weather, productivity of farm labor could be increased quickly if the need develops." I note that "with favorable weather" part of the statement. Despite unpredictable and uncontrollable weather, man-hour farm production has been increased tremendously.

Higher yields to the acre on the one hand are responsible for higher crop production per man-hour. Second point in more efficient man-hour production is mechanical equipment. I would add a third point, management.

We all know favorable weather the last few years has increased crop yields. But that

doesn't account for all of it. Factors entering into these crop increases include hybrid corn, new varieties of crops, more effective control of pests and diseases, soil saving, moisture saving, irrigation, and greatly increased use of fertilizers, according to the Department of Agriculture's report.

But I want to add that management—having equipment in condition, using it at the right time in the right place, buying supplies ahead of time, keeping records and making plans—doing all of these things is just as important as any other factors.

Getting down to cases let me report on milk. We have fewer dairy herds in the country, but they are giving more milk. The Department of Agriculture reports in the last 2 decades, milk production on United States farms has increased by 20 billion pounds, or one fifth, while the number of milking herds has declined. That speaks well for efficiency of dairymen and their cows. I am sure the same thing will apply to beef men and to poultry flock owners.

Here is something more about the dairy picture that might interest you. Milk now is produced on 4½ million of the 6 million farms in the United States. On about 2 million of these, milk is produced entirely for home use by one or two cows, but their milk provides an important part of the food of some 9 million farm people.

On the other 2½ million farms that have milk cows, some milk, cream or farm-churned butter is sold, the report states. A score of years ago, farmers having 3 to 9 milk cows contributed more to total milk production than any other group. Since 1929, the number of these herds has decreased about 25 per cent and the amount of milk they produced has dropped 12 billion pounds.

Larger commercial herds have shown the opposite trend. Between 1929 and 1949, herds of 10 to 19 cows increased in number and their output of milk rose 8 billion pounds, or more than one fourth. Greatest contribution to the increase in production has come from herds of 20 milk cows or more—this has doubled in the last 20 years. These herds now supply more than any other group.

These shifts, the report states, are due to the mechanical age which encourages larger herds. Improved transportation, refrigeration, machinery and dairy equipment have encouraged greater specialization in dairying.

Has farm efficiency gone its limit? No, indeed! I agree with this statement in the report: "The upward trend during the last 40 years in all likelihood will continue. Indications are mechanized farming operations, which have contributed much to reduction in man-hours of labor per acre of cropland and per unit of breeding livestock, will continue." I say there is a great future on the farm for the best type of men and women.

Arthur Capper
Topeka.

You Will Pay and Pay and Pay!

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's National Affairs Editor

WITH or without World War III, the new 82nd Congress, which will convene January 3, will be a "tax" Congress. If the world bursts into flame, it will be a "super-tax" Congress as well as a war Congress.

Barring world upheaval, taxes promise to be the biggest issue in the new Congress: The November 7 election results indicate a halt—perhaps only temporary—in the march toward state

socialism, except as to the wartime controls that go with the socialist state.

For a 2-year period, the labor leadership control of the Truman Administration appears to be pretty definitely blocked in the new Congress. And it also appears helpless to work its will

in the few short weeks of the "lame-geese" final session of the 81st Congress, now in scheduled session.

The 82nd may cut down on some of the huge public works programs the Planners have in mind to keep the "boom" psychology alive and growing.

The military program will have first call. If, as the Pentagon now expects, that reaches the rate of 60 billion dollars a year, even a spendthrift Congress might well hesitate to appropriate at the rate of the last 2 years for public works and social spending generally.

But taxes—they will have to be levied. And every state legislature which
(Continued on Page 27)

Family Farm Contest

Dozens of letters have come in for the Family Farm Contest. Some winning entries are being printed in this issue of Kansas Farmer with others coming in future issues.

To date, the oldest Kansas farm heard from is one homesteaded in 1854. W. Wallace Hall came "out West" from Buffalo, N. Y., and staked out 160 acres. This farm has been in the Hall family in Atchison county for 96 years.

Runners-up to this farm are Kansas farms which have been in one family for 94, 93, 88, 85, 84, and 82 years. Most letters received told of farms being acquired by a family from 1870 up to 1900.

"Grasshopper Year" Troubles

Dear Editor: Robert William Lewis, a native of Wales, came to Kansas in 1870. He purchased 640 acres near Barclay. He was one of the first settlers in that community. . . . In 1871 he was united in marriage to Libbie Williams. They built a small house on the farm. . . . Four children were born to this union. The family lived a pioneer life. During "grasshopper year" they took hay out of their bed ticks to feed their horses, since grasshoppers literally destroyed their corn and grass crops.

Robert went to Osage City and worked in the mines to provide money for expenses. He sold all his land but 160 acres. The following years times grew better and they were able to build a 7-room home. They raised corn and cattle. . . . Robert died in 1892.

In 1899 Libbie married again and went to live with her husband. The Lewis children carried on until 1900 when William married and rented the farm. He raised hogs, chickens, kafir and oats, besides cattle and corn. He also began baling hay, having as much as 200 acres to bale during the summer. This added to the farm income. Later they bought more land. This home was blessed with 3 children, 2 boys and 1 girl.



In 1916 Libbie died and the property was divided among the heirs. The original 160 acres were inherited by the oldest son, who bought out the other heirs. It was the home of his family for 38 years. Their youngest son was married in 1938 and rented the farm. They have 2 boys. He has added raising sheep, wheat and soybeans to the list of the former crops. . . . This farm has been the home of some of the Lewis family for the last 80 years. The 3rd and 4th generations are living there at present.—Mrs. W. E. Lewis, Barclay.

One of Oldest Farms

Dear Editor: Nearly a century ago a young man left his parental home near Buffalo, N. Y., to join his brother's surveying party out West. That young man was W. Wallace Hall, and "out West" was Kansas. The party was working southwest of Atchison and stopped on Camp Creek near Parnell. Wallace was attracted to the country. There were few rocks, land was fertile, and there was water in the creek and bubbling from the earth in springs. In 1854 he staked out 160 acres, built a claim shack and homesteaded it. . . . He went to Michigan and returned with his bride. Here they raised 2 sons to maturity.—Ralph and George.

Corn, timothy and clover were the

standby crops and a family-size orchard provided fruit. . . . In 1883 a modern 8-room house was built in accordance with prevailing standards. Wallace passed away in 1911 and his son, George, took charge of the farm. As methods changed, George adopted those which were an improvement over the old. Crop rotations included alfalfa and some small grain. Here Mr. and Mrs. George Hall raised 2 sons and 2 daughters. . . . Altho the hills are subject to erosion, by thoughtful planning and practice, the fields are as free from erosion as virgin soil.

In 1948 both Mr. and Mrs. Hall passed away. The farm is owned now by their older son, Howard. He lives in the house built by Grandfather Hall in 1883. . . . The house, carefully planned and well-built, has withstood Kansas winds all these years. . . .

Eighty acres of the original 160 have been in the Hall family 96 years. Wallace homesteaded it. At his death his son, George, inherited it; now Howard Hall, his son, is the owner. The Hall farm is located in Atchison county.—Mrs. Esther Hall Groff, Atchison.

Family Farm 80 Years

Dear Editor: Our farm has been in the family 80 years. My father and mother came to Kansas from Iowa in 1870. . . . At first father had 320 acres. He sold 120, mother sold a 40. Now of the 120, one 80 was deeded to me before my mother died and the 40 of the homestead partly belongs to me and partly to relatives. Have had corn or wheat but lately it is just pasture with 2 good springs.

It is upland, has been very good pasture, but this last year didn't look so good. When my mother was alive we raised garden and sold it; once we sold \$50 worth of peas on one acre. We used to have quite a bit of fruit. Made butter and would sell 10 to 20 pounds a week.—Mrs. E. O'Conner, Salina.

Prairie Schooner Days

Dear Editor: Down in southern Sumner county near Caldwell is a homestead which has been the Murphy home for 78 years.

Thomas Benton Murphy, a young Civil war veteran and scout . . . located his homestead in Sumner county in 1872. He and his young bride, Nancy Jane Murphy, came from Missouri in a prairie schooner in October, 1872, to take up residence on their homestead, Spring Creek Ranch. They began keeping house in a 2-room cabin built of lumber hauled from Wichita the previous summer.

Spring creek, a beautiful stream of clear running water, wound its way thru grassland the full length of the claim. Here, near the bank of this creek and near a spring of pure water, the Murphys built their home. They lived on this homestead during their lifetime. In later years a large, modern house replaced the earlier one.

Since the death of our father in 1929 at the age of 85 years, and of our mother in 1936 at the age of 87 years, one son and 2 daughters remain on the farm. They carry on the work their parents promoted and enjoyed so much.

When Tom Murphy came to Kansas he brought with him 17 head of fine cattle. They were the foundation for a valuable Shorthorn herd. The production of registered Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep have thruout the years been major enterprises. Also, the wonderful fertility of the soil promotes the growth of wheat, alfalfa, and other grain and forage crops. The native pasture land with its buffalo, grama, and

bluestem grasses provides excellent grazing for our livestock. . . .

To the early pioneers who made good on these Kansas prairies despite Indian raids, grasshopper invasions, prairie fires, drouth and floods, we owe a debt of gratitude. . . . We marvel at the brave spirit of our pioneer ancestors who paved the way to make rural living a pleasant accomplishment.—Dorothy Murphy, Caldwell.

Indiana to Kansas

Dear Editor: On January 17, 1884, my father, Ephriam Erhart, coming from Indiana, acquired a 160-acre farm about 8 miles southwest of Independence. . . . He started raising cattle by keeping all the heifer calves. In quite a few years he acquired a sizable herd of cattle.

The main crops those days were corn and forage crops, and cane, millet and kafir for stock feed. Many times, when a small boy in the early 1890's, I have watched him and my oldest brother cut up chinchbug, drouthy corn as early as the middle of July for fodder to feed the stock in winter. There would not be more than a dozen small nubbins to the shock but he got by somehow on prairie hay and fodder. . . .

I acquired one half of this quarter section 25 years ago and am very glad to own a part of the old homestead. My niece owns the other half and lives on the place. Her father and my oldest brother, Howard, came there when a boy and never lived on any other place until he passed away in 1947, living there a full 63 years.

While I am now living in Miami county, I still cherish the old homestead. It is my wish and desire that someone of the original family will still hold title to the old farm to finish out the century. And while there are only 33½ years more to go, if the atomic bomb does not wipe us off the face of the earth, perhaps my nieces's 8-month-old boy and her 4-year-old son may live to the ripe old age of 35. And the title of the old home may still be in the family in 1984.—Forest J. Erhart, Louisville.

Indian Woman Sold Farm

Dear Editor: On the same farm for 76 years is quite a span of time. That is the length of time I have lived on this farm, for it is the farm where I was born. When I married over 50 years ago I bought 80 acres of my father's farm, and built my house across the road from his home. My father had bought his farm from his father, who had bought it from an Indian woman named Thorp in 1864. It took the elder Reed a year to get the patent for his 640 acres. In 1865 he came to his farm with his family. He gave the land for a church and cemetery off one corner of his farm and the house he lived in is still occupied.

The original 640 acres have been divided until now there are 6 homes on it. Eighty acres of my farm have been in the Reed name 85 years. Five other farms in this immediate neighborhood are farmed by some member of the family of the original owner.

Back to the "horse-and-buggy" days is ancient history to some, but I can remember back to the days when the lumber wagon was the family conveyance. And we were "in clover" when the skeleton cart came around. I have seen oxen worked in the field. . . .

I still think my little corner of the world is O. K. because it's "Home, Sweet Home" to me.—C. E. Reed, Ottawa.

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What's Ahead for 1951?

Coming in your December 16, issue of *Kansas Farmer* will be a clear and complete discussion of what 1951 promises agriculture. This will be written by one of the recognized authorities on marketing in the United States.

Will it be another favorable year for Kansas agriculture? Are there any unfavorable factors; if so, what are they? These points will be discussed thoroly.

Then you will find out how this marketing authority feels about wheat, feed grains, hogs, cattle, poultry and eggs and dairy products.

Judging from past experience and counting present conditions, this authority will draw conclusions that mean dollars of profit for you in 1951. Don't miss the article. Read it. Then compare what it says with your own good judgment. That is almost sure to be a winning combination.

Watch for "What's Ahead for 1951" in your December 16, 1950, issue of *Kansas Farmer*.

Electricity Committee Holds Annual Meeting

KANSAS now ranks 8th in the nation in number of farms served with electricity. This was reported at a recent annual meeting of the Kansas Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture at Manhattan. About 40 persons attended.

Paul Lyman, research engineer of the committee, spoke on "Progress of Rural Electrification in Kansas." During 1949, some 22,112 rural customers were added to rural distribution lines. This brings the growing list of customers enjoying central station service to 89,934. Number of rural customers added during 1949 was a record high—

almost 3,000 more customers than were added in 1948. The State Corporation Commission estimates about 20,000 rural customers have been added so far in 1950. Almost as many customers were added during the last 3 years (60,000) as were added from 1924 to 1947—or 24 years.

Various reports on research and other activities of the committee were made by research engineers and Kansas Power & Light Company representatives. An annual business meeting was held following the program. M. A. Durland, dean of engineering at Kansas State College, presided.

Making a Dream Come True

A KANSAS STOCKMAN is helping a young farm girl on her way to making a dream come true of showing a champion Hereford at the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City. John J. Vanier, of CK Hereford Ranch, Brookville, had a 6-week-old purebred Hereford calf flown to the Royal this year. He had heard about 15-year-old Minnie Marie Hopkins, of Oklahoma, who ran into some bad luck. A steer she was grooming for the Royal next year became seriously ill and died just before she left for Kansas City. (She showed "Misty," a Hereford steer she groomed for the 1950 show, to 7th place in his class.) Before a large crowd attending the auction toward the end of Royal week, the Hereford calf was led into the ring and presented to Minnie Marie. "This is the happiest moment of my life," she said. "I'll bring him back to win!"



Cecil Vining Cited With National Award

A KANSAS farmer has been cited as the outstanding farmer of America for the week ending November 11. Cecil Vining, Franklin county farmer, was chosen by an awards committee as the winner of the W. G. Skelly Agricultural Achievement Award. The committee was made up of 10 nationally recognized farm leaders. The award was in recognition of a good job of farming and progressive farm living. It consisted of a \$100 U. S. Savings Bond, gold lapel pin and scroll.

The Vining farm, located a few miles south of Ottawa, near Richmond, con-

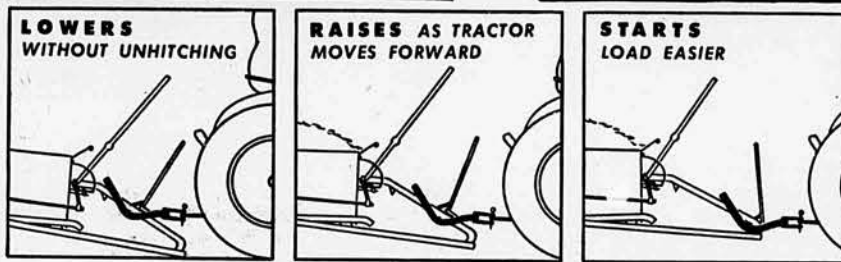
tains 200 acres. Mr. Vining has a balanced system of farming in which corn, wheat, soybeans and beef cattle are emphasized. Grain production includes 1,600 bushels of corn, 844 bushels of wheat. Future plans call for an increase in beef production and a trend to a grassland type of agriculture. The entire farm has been terraced, stock ponds have been built, excellent fences put up, some on contour.

Community activities the Vinings participate in include education, church, 4-H Club, Farm Bureau, fairs, and agricultural contests.

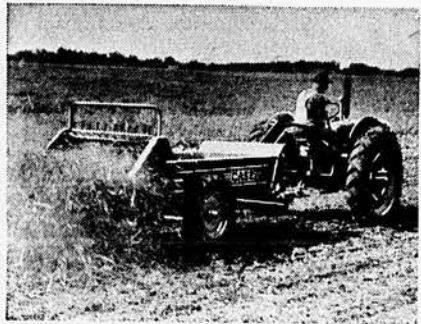
Kansas 1951 License Tags

Letters instead of numbers will identify the county in which an automobile is registered for 1951. Clip this box and keep it in your car for handy reference.

AL Allen	GL Greeley	OB Osborne
AN Anderson	GW Greenwood	OT Ottawa
AT Atchison		
BA Barber	HM Hamilton	PN Pawnee
BT Barton	HP Harper	PL Phillips
BB Bourbon	HV Harvey	PT Pottawatomie
BR Brown	HS Haskell	PR Pratt
BU Butler	HG Hodgeman	
		RA Rawlins
CS Chase	JA Jackson	RN Reno
CQ Chautauqua	JF Jefferson	RP Republic
CK Cherokee	JW Jewell	RC Rice
CN Cheyenne	JO Johnson	RL Riley
CA Clark		RO Rooks
CY Clay	KE Kearny	RH Rush
CD Cloud	KM Kingman	RS Russell
CF Coffey	KW Kiowa	
CM Comanche		SA Saline
CL Cowley	LB Labette	SC Scott
CR Crawford	LE Lane	SG Sedgwick
	LV Leavenworth	SW Seward
DC Decatur	LC Lincoln	SN Shawnee
DK Dickinson	LN Linn	SD Sheridan
DP Doniphan	LG Logan	SH Sherman
DG Douglas	LY Lyon	SM Smith
		SF Stafford
ED Edwards	MN Marion	ST Stanton
EK Elk	MS Marshall	SV Stevens
EL Ellis	MP McPherson	SU Sumner
EW Ellsworth	ME Meade	
	MI Miami	TH Thomas
FI Finney	MC Mitchell	TR Trego
FO Ford	MG Montgomery	
FR Franklin	MR Morris	WB Wabaunsee
	MT Morton	WA Wallace
GE Geary		WS Washington
GO Gove	NM Nemaha	WH Wichita
GH Graham	NO Neosho	WL Wilson
GT Grant	NS Ness	WO Woodson
GY Gray	NT Norton	WY Wyandotte
	OS Osage	



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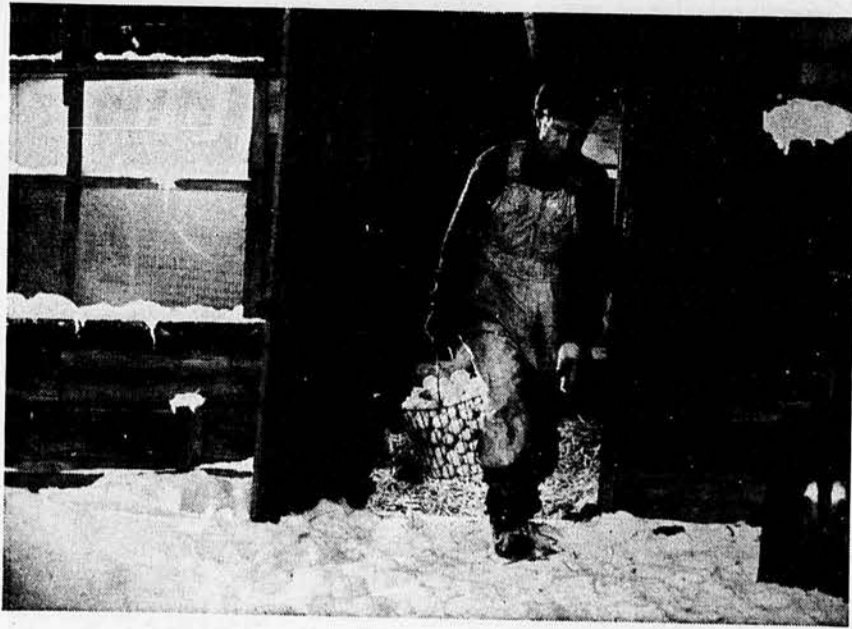
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MORE WINTER EGGS FROM

ON KANSAS FARMS

Hy-Lines Show Good Resistance to Cold Weather Slumps in Egg Production

Here's what 63 Kansas farmers, who conducted "Divided Flock" tests between Hy-Lines and standard-breds or crossbreds, reported:

Hy-Lines laid 22.1% more eggs than other chickens during an average of approximately 6 months of production including the winter months of 1949-50. Their Hy-Lines averaged 104.19 Eggs Per Bird. Other chickens averaged 85.28 Eggs per Bird.

When Temperatures Drop Below Zero

Hy-Lines Keep Shelling Out Eggs

When severe cold snaps hit, and temperatures drop below zero, Hy-Lines generally show a high resistance to slumps in egg production. Hy-Lines tend to lay uniformly as a flock throughout the entire winter. In mild winters, in cold winters, it is common experience for Hy-Lines to continue shelling out eggs, month after month. These statements are based on reports from customers, on "Divided Flock" tests conducted by farmers, and on results of the Hy-Line research testing program.

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Take advantage of the extra winter egg income that Hy-Lines produce. Start early chicks for extra egg profits all fall and winter. Order now for your choice of delivery dates.

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HY-LINES ARE ALL-YEAR LAYERS

Hy-Lines are heavy-laying all-year producers, as well as high-speed winterlayers. With good management, hundreds of Hy-Line flocks lay at profitable rates for 14 months and more. They generally average between 50% and 80% production each month for 12 to 14 consecutive months. "Divided Flock" tests show that Hy-Lines paid for their extra cost in the first 4 months of production by laying an extra dozen eggs per bird. The extra eggs from Hy-Lines during the remaining 8 to 10 months production brought added income to their farm owners.

* Be sure to get genuine Hy-Line Chicks from an authorized distributor. The name "HY-LINE" is a registered trademark. It refers only to chicks bred by Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Company.

State Safety Winners For 1950 Announced



Curtis Bennett



Mary Lou Claypool

WINNERS in the 1950 State Safety Contest for Kansas have been chosen! Boy winner is Curtis Bennett, member of the Bon Ane 4-H Club in Rice county. Girl winner is Mary Lou Claypool, member of the Corn Valley 4-H Club in Stafford county. Winning club is the Eureka Homesteaders 4-H Club of Barton county. Individual winners will receive \$50 gold watches from Senator Arthur Capper, thru Kansas Farmer. The contest is sponsored by the Farm Safety Committee of the State Safety Council.

A Good Record

Curtis has been a member of his club 6 years, serving 2 years as safety chairman and vice-president. He made a window display on safety in a store in Sterling, sponsored the club safety-poster contest, and gave safety booklets on "Safety First in Kansas Farming" to local club members and the Sterling Farm Bureau Unit. He attended a safety-and-tractor school at Lyons and gave reviews on the safety program. Curtis and another member gave a demonstration on electrical plugs. For National Farm Safety Week, he made a safety book, leaflets, and posters and placed them in his local library. On his farm, Curtis has put new wiring in the house, barn and other buildings.

A Worthy Winner

Mary Lou has been a 4-H Club member 4 years. She lives in Stafford but does her safety work as part of her general club program. Mary Lou has been safety leader in her club 2 years. This year she gave 7 safety demonstrations in her club, put up 10 safety posters in store windows, gave 3 safety talks, took part in safety radio programs. She obtained speakers from the Kansas Highway Patrol for her club meetings, took part in safety activities in her local school.

The Eureka Homesteaders 4-H Club had been active in safety prior to win-



MRS. WANDA SORBER, of Kansas Farmer staff, displays gold watches which Senator Capper will present boy and girl winners in State Safety Contest.

ning the state contest for 1950. Their No. 1 goal, which they reached, was to have 100 per cent of their members enrolled in safety and all take part in one or more of the activities in safety. Goal No. 2, which they also were able to reach, was to have safety on each of their monthly programs which included demonstrations, talks and business such as buying a first-aid kit to put in each family's car. Goal No. 3 was for the club to plan a community safety meeting and sponsor a safety-poster contest. Among other safety activities of this winning club were testing water at schools, safety booth and float, clearing intersections, adopting a safety motto for the club, and making and showing of posters on safety activities.



EUREKA HOMEMAKERS 4-H CLUB of Barton county was state-winning club in safety contest. Shown above are: back row—Gary Laudick, Jean Cromwell, Eldon Johnson, Martin Miller, H. V. Laudick, Mrs. Clarence Miller, Wade Laudick; second row—Mary Jo Mauler, Alta Mae McGinnis, Patricia McGinnis, Dixie Cromwell, Donnie Miller, Eddie Keener, Darrell Keener, Glenna Laudick; seated on floor—JaDean Durand and Gary Yeakley. Four members unable to be present for the picture were Helen and Laurence Richmond and Joyce and Leslie Laudick.



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Economical high-power MM LP gas tractors may be equipped with Uni-Matic power for smooth, accurate, hydraulic control of mounted or pull-behind tools. Like all MM tractors, MM LP gas models are VISIONLINED for best visibility under all operating conditions.

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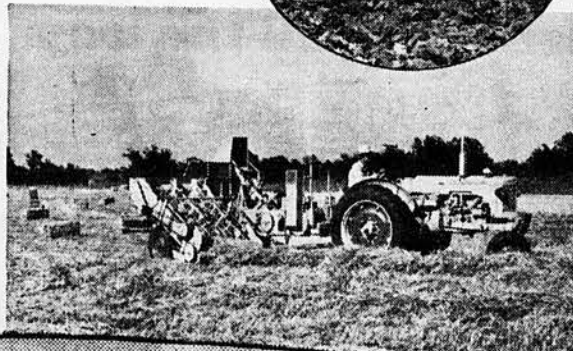
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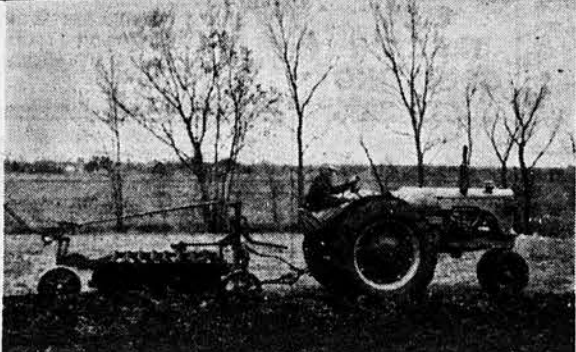
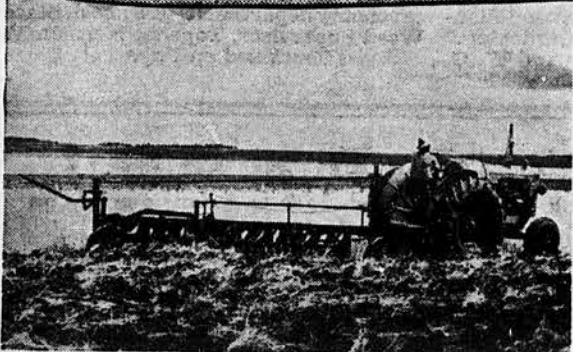


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Midwest Farm Conference Topeka December 6 and 7

THE TOPEKA Municipal Auditorium again will be the scene for the annual Midwest Farm, Home and Industrial Conference. Every Kansas farm family is invited. Dates for the 5th annual event are December 6 and 7. This conference is sponsored by the Topeka Chamber of Commerce co-operating with Kansas State College.

Registration will begin at 9:00 A. M. on Wednesday, December 6, at the Municipal Auditorium.

"New Livestock Insecticides" is the first speech scheduled for the agricultural section of the conference. John J. Yungmeyer, International Harvester Co., Topeka, will preside. Dr. Paul A. Dahm, Kansas State College entomology department, will be the speaker. At 10:00 A. M., a panel on "New Developments in Dairying" is scheduled to follow the keynote address. Leader of the panel will be Prof. F. W. Atkeson, head of the dairy husbandry department at Kansas State College. Panel members include Dr. F. H. Oberst, surgery and medicine department, Kansas State College; E. Ralph Bonewitz, Kansas State College Extension dairyman; R. L. Stover, dairy farmer, Robinson; John C. Keas, dairy farmer, Effingham; F. E. Carpenter, Vocational Agriculture instructor, Highland Park high school, Topeka; and Harvey E. Goertz, county agent, Hiawatha.

All About Livestock

Another panel at the agricultural section will be on "New Developments in Livestock Production." This discussion is also set for 10:00 A. M. Dr. Rufus Cox, head of the animal husbandry department at Kansas State College, will be panel leader. These men are listed as panel members: A. G. Pickett, State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, Topeka; Merrill H. Werts, agricultural service department, John Morrell & Co., Topeka; Winzer Petr, Vocational Agriculture instructor, Powhattan; Ray M. Hoss, Kansas State College livestock marketing specialist; M. B. Powell, Kansas State College livestock specialist, and R. B. Elling, county agent, Ottawa.

Mrs. Winona Starkey, home demonstration agent at Ottawa, will be presiding officer at the home economics section meetings. Sessions will be held in Exhibition Hall of the Municipal Auditorium. "Cheese in Everyday Meals" is the subject of a speech by Dorothy Holland, Kraft Food Company. Mrs. O. B. Burtis, member of the State Board of Education and well-known Kansas farm wife, will talk on "What Is the Life Adjustment Program?" Following this morning session, home demonstration agents will lunch together at the Jayhawk Hotel. Presiding will be Arliss Honstead, home demonstration agent, Holton.

Fleming to Speak

A general assembly is scheduled at 1:30 P. M. on December 6 at the main arena at the Auditorium. E. H. McLaughlin, Seymour Packing Co., Topeka, and chairman of the Chamber of Commerce agricultural committee of Topeka, will preside. Ned N. Fleming, president of the Fleming Company, Topeka, will speak on "Agriculture and Industry—Related to Business." This address will be followed by one on "Agriculture in the United Kingdom" by Prof. R. G. Baskett, agricultural attaché of the British Embassy, Washington, D. C.

Following the general assembly, a combined agriculture and home economics session is set at 2:30 P. M. Presiding will be H. S. Hinrichs, Kansas Power and Light Co., Topeka. Two speakers will discuss "Farmstead Planning, Planting and Home Gardening." They are Leo T. Wendling and W. G.



James A. McCain, President, Kansas State College.



L. C. Williams, Dean of Extension, Kansas State College.

Amstein, Kansas State College Extension engineer and Extension horticulturist respectively.

Preston Hale, Shawnee county agent, will preside at an evening general assembly at 8:00 P. M. at the Auditorium assembly hall. On the program is "Kansas Beauty in Review." Colored koda-chrome slides of Kansas entered in the recent Kansas Industrial Development Commission "Colored Slides of Kansas" Contest will be shown. Then Dean L. E. Call, agriculture dean emeritus of Kansas State College, and Mrs. Call will speak on "Customs and Costumes of People Around the World." During 1949 and 1950 the Calls spent 9 months in the Philippines and followed this with a trip around the world.

The program for December 7 will start off with registration at 9:00 A. M. at the Auditorium. Sectional meetings will follow at 9:30 A. M.

"Keeping Kansas Agriculture in Balance" will be the starting speech at the agricultural section. Virgil Cowan, Kansas Farm Machinery Co., Topeka, will preside. Speaker is Dean L. C. Williams, Kansas State College dean of Extension. A panel on "New Developments in Crop Production" will follow. Leader is L. E. Willoughby, Kansas State College Extension soils and crops specialist. Panel members include: Dr. H. H. Laude, Kansas State College agronomy department; T. F. Yost, State Weed Supervisor, Topeka; Norman V. (Continued on Page 11)

Gas Tax—What Do Farmers Say?

Kansas gasoline tax will drop from 5 cents back to 4 cents a gallon on July 1, 1951, unless the legislature re-enacts the law.

Highway officials say the extra cent is needed to match federal funds to complete the state's present 20-year road-improvement program. The State Chamber of Commerce recommends continuing the 5th cent.

What do you farmers want the legislature to do? *Kansas Farmer* would like to get your opinions. Write now to Editor, *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka.



Georgiana Smurthwaite, State Home Demonstration Leader, Kansas State College.



A. G. Pickett, State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, Topeka.



Rufus Cox, Head of Animal Husbandry, Kansas State College.



L. E. Willoughby, Extension Soils and Crops Specialist, Kansas State College.

Whitehair, Kansas State College grain marketing specialist; Willis R. Coleman, farmer, Lawrence; Mason Flora, farmer, Harveyville; C. T. Hall, county agent, Olathe; and William McKnight, county agent, Seneca.

At the home economics section on December 7, Helen Ramsour, home demonstration agent, Garnett, will preside. "In Denmark Homes" will be a speech by Georgiana Smurthwaite, state home demonstration leader, Kansas State College. Don Gleckler, of the Topeka high-school music department, will speak on "Let's Sing." Standards of Excellence Awards will be announced and presented by Margaret Kirby Burtis, district home demonstration agent, Kansas State College.

Home Ec Luncheon

The morning home economics meetings will be followed by a County Home Economics Advisory Committees luncheon at the Jayhawk Hotel roof garden. Mrs. Hugh Needham, eastern district director, Muscotah, will preside. The speaker will be Mrs. Verne Alden, central states director of the National Home Demonstration Council, Wellsville.

December 7 will be the Crop Improvement luncheon at the Hotel Kansas's Indian room. Presiding will be Harold Staadt, farmer and certified-seed grower, Ottawa. Roy Freeland, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, will be the speaker.

At 2:00 P. M. December 7, a general

assembly is scheduled at the main arena of the Auditorium. Raymond H. Gilkeson, editor of *Kansas Farmer* will preside. Rev. Gene W. Wetherell, of the Bible College of Missouri at Columbia, Mo., will speak on "The Rural Church Serving the Farm Community." This address will be followed by one on "Research and Prosperity" by Dr. James A. McCain, president of Kansas State College.

Rural youth also will take part in the conference. A district rural youth dance will be held at 8:30 P. M. on December 6 at the Dome School of Dance Ballroom. Merle Eyestone, Shawnee county 4-H Club agent, will be in charge. Members of the Shawnee county rural youth group will be hosts at the dance.

Wheat Leaf Rust

Wheat leaf rust recently was reported as "widespread" in Southwest and West Central Kansas. This was true particularly in volunteer and early-planted wheat said Claude King, Kansas State College Extension plant pathologist, who completed a trip to that area. Later planted wheat was not so badly affected because rust had not had as long to increase on those plants. Some volunteer and early-planted fields had more than one half of the leaves killed due to rust. This amount of rust seriously reduces the pasture yield for some farmers. It is expected a high percentage of the rust will be killed this winter.

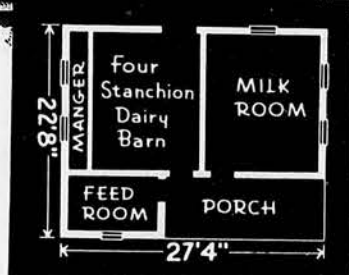
Improving Kansas Roads

Expenditures for the 1950 road-improvement program of the Kansas Highway Commission had reached more than \$24,000,000 on November 1, the Commission recently announced. During the first 10 months of the year, the trafficway-improvement schedule included 1,165 miles of construction work on the state's primary system. The cost was \$16,342,491. Secondary-road construction came to 1,350 miles and \$2,898,851. Maintenance resurfacing figured \$1,933,428 for 2,197 miles. Bridges contracted included 67 on primary roads at a cost of \$2,320,494 and 43 on secondary routes at a cost of \$744,021. Most projects for highway construction and repair have been contracted.

PROSPERITY follows the DAIRY COW!



MR. DAIRY FARMER:
You can cash in on this new, modern Long-Bell 4-Stanchion Dairy Barn!



G. C. MOODY

G. C. Moody, another outstanding Cleveland County (Oklahoma) Dairy Farmer, is the proud owner of this model Long-Bell Dairy Barn. He built it on the Long-Bell Budget Plan, increased his milk grade from C to A and paid for his new investment out of increased milk profits!

ANY DAIRY FARMER CAN DO THE SAME THING
... Where there is a Market for Grade A Milk!

These Dairy Barn Plans have the approval of County and State Health departments, as well as leading County Farm Agents.

Each Long-Bell building material store (and there are 65 of them in Oklahoma alone) has a complete set of blueprints and cost estimates on the 4 and 6-Stanchion Dairy Barns. You are under no obligation when you go to Long-Bell and ask to be shown how you can build the barn you need at no cost to you!

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If there is no Long-Bell store near you, please send your inquiry direct to Long-Bell Lumber Co., Dept. "A", Enid, Okla., stating whether you are interested in a 4 or 6-Stanchion plan. Complete information will be sent to you.



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Long-Bell LUMBER COMPANY

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Delco - Remy electrical equipment supplies plenty of current for lights, too . . . permits night work during rush seasons when every extra working hour counts.

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Delco-Remy tractor electrical equipment is supplied through the tractor manufacturer; Delco-Remy parts and service can be obtained through your tractor dealer or through United Motors Service stations.



DELCO-REMY

PIONEER MANUFACTURER OF TRACTOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

**State Grange
Elects Officers**

Ray Teagarden, of LaCygne, has been re-elected master of the Kansas State Grange for the next 2 years. Election of officers was held October 18, at Garden City. The 1951 convention will be held at Chanute.

Other officers elected are: H. C. Colglazier, Larned, overseer; Clarence Gillespie, Edgerton, secretary; Claude Brey, Ozawkie, lecturer; Otis Douglas, Burlington, steward; Theodore Wehrle, Scranton, treasurer; Clayton Wiswell, Olathe, gate keeper; Stella Mae Romig, Independence, Ceres; Anitha Sparke, Lewis, Pomona; Bonnaire Haas, Garden City, Flora; Gladys Decker, LeRoy, lady assistant steward.

**4-H Speech Winners
Return From Trip**

Four Kansas 4-H winners in promotional talks recently returned from an award trip to Jackson's Mill, West Virginia, state 4-H camp. There they attended the rural youth section of the USA Conference. Making the trip were: Doris Oborg, Smolan; Frances Calderwood, Sterling; Jerry Shrader, Great Bend, and Lee Preston, Norcat. They were accompanied by Velma McGaugh, assistant state 4-H Club leader, Kansas State College. The 4 were selected from a purple-ribbon group of 12 selected from blue-ribbon winners at the state Round-up in June.

Each club member who competes in the promotional talk activity prepares and gives a 12-minute talk, effectively telling the story of 4-H Club work. Members also must have exceptional club records and leadership ability. The award trip is sponsored by Sears-Roebuck Foundation.

**Five Win 4-H Dairy
Production Contest**

Five Kansas 4-H Club members recently were announced as winners of the state dairy-production contest. They are Willis D. Penner, Hillsboro, Ayrshire; Richard Brown, Salina, Guernsey; Dean Koppes, Newton, Holstein; Roger Nordmeyer, Toronto, Jersey; and Edward Lee Johnson, Lindsay, Milking Shorthorn. Each won an educational trip to the National Dairy Cattle Congress, at Waterloo, Ia., September 30 to October 4.

Wins Five Times

A Kansas livestock farm entered into the 5th-time winning by Joseph Winkler, Colorado, of the championship in the yearling-steer division of the Chicago Feeder Cattle Show, October 26 and 27. The Winkler entries were representatives of the breeding of the Kuhrt Farms, of Edson, and 2 other farms in the Midwest. His load of yearling steers won out over 73 other entries in the carload yearling class.

Wins State Award

David Klamm, Leavenworth county 4-H Club member, is Kansas' 1950 tractor-maintenance champion. Announcement was made by the state 4-H Club department, Kansas State College. Klamm is a member of the Glenwood 4-H Club, at Bonner Springs. His award included an educational trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, November 26 to 30.

State 4-H Champions

Kansas state 4-H Club champions in beef, field crops, poultry, meat animal, and dairy recently were announced by the state 4-H Club office, Manhattan. They are Rowena Seaman, Wilmore, beef; Max Hargrove, Effingham, field crops; Donald Sewell, Cherryvale, poultry; Arlos Rusk, Wellington, meat animal; and Dwight Flora, Abilene, dairy.

New Year's Party

We have a new leaflet, not formerly offered called, "New Year's Party Plan." It's suitable for any hostess who wishes to invite young folks to a party on New Year's evening. Some of the games and stunts could be used at school or Sunday school affairs any time in the holiday season. Send 5 cents to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



Of course, BEM BRAND Fertilizer will store safely, and it will be in good condition whenever you're ready to use it. (Put in stacks not over eight high and store in a dry place OFF the ground). But why not put it ON the ground? That's where it will pay you most and "Bring Extra Money" to you. Farm authorities say mineral fertilizers can be applied any time machinery can be driven over the fields. More time and labor are usually available between seasons and that's the time to feed your soil.

Sure you can store BEM BRAND for use in your dairy gutters and to supplement manure but why not put it ON the ground? It pays either way.



AAA CAN HELP YOU PAY Register with your local P.M.A. and see how, in many cases, they can pay nearly half your bill for superphosphates used in approved practices.

THURSTON

No. 22 Reviewing farming progress
and looking into the future

Early Growth of Kansas Depended Upon Horses

They made possible exploration of the state by such men as Zebulon Pike, who saw wild herds near Kinsley and Garden City

By R. B. CATHCART, Department of Animal Husbandry
Kansas State College

HORSES were introduced into Kansas in 1541, some 409 years ago by the Spanish explorer, Coronado. Since then stories of Kansas and horses have been closely interwoven. Horses made possible exploration of the state by such men as Zebulon Pike, who wrote he saw large herds of wild horses near Kinsley and Garden City. They were used by the plains Indians, explorers, scouts, buffalo hunters, the U. S. Army, the Pony Express, trail drivers, freighters, stage coaches and finally by settlers. Their use to farmers and ranchers has been invaluable not only at the time of settling the land, but in handling crops and livestock during the last 100 years.

In recent years, use of horses and mules has diminished so their story during the last half century has been of improvement and expansion for the first 20 years and contraction for the last 30 years. In addition, there have been rather significant changes in kinds of horses produced in the state in contrast to 50 years ago.

In making a study of horse-and-mule production a few tables are presented. In Table 1, the numbers of horses on farms in the United States and in Kansas since 1900 are given.

Reached Peak in 1915

Horses increased in both the United States and Kansas during the first 2 decades of the century, altho they probably reached their peak about 1915. During that period horses and mules were used not only extensively for farm power and transportation, but many farms raised surplus horses or mules as an annual cash crop. This period marked great improvement in quality of our draft horses, trotting horses and American Saddle Horses.

Since 1920 horses have declined in numbers each year, so the census figures showed a reduction by 1945 of 57 per cent in the United States and 68.2 per cent in Kansas. Because of great mechanization in our state the percentage reduction was greater in Kansas. In comparing the USDA estimates of 1920 and 1950 the reduction was 73.6 per cent for the United States and 81 per cent for Kansas. In other words, there are only about one fourth as many total horses in the United States and one fifth as many in Kansas now as compared to 30 years ago.

Peak in mule numbers was not reached until 1925. From 1925 to 1945 the reduction was 44.1 per cent in the United States and 83.4 per cent in Kansas. In looking at the USDA estimates of 1925 and 1950 there has been a reduction of 62.1 per cent in the United States and 94.7 per cent in Kansas. So at present there are less than two fifths as many mules in the United States and about one twentieth as many in Kansas today as 25 years ago. The relatively greater reduction of mules in Kansas than in the United States was probably due to the fact Kansas was largely a mule-producing state rather than a mule-using state.

Kansas Ranked High in U. S.

Importance of Kansas as a horse-and-mule state can be determined from Table 3.

Kansas reached its highest ranking in total horses, also in young animals about 1920. It ranked highest in total mules in 1910. Since 1920 Kansas' rank has been lower but still ranks fairly high among all states in horses and mules.

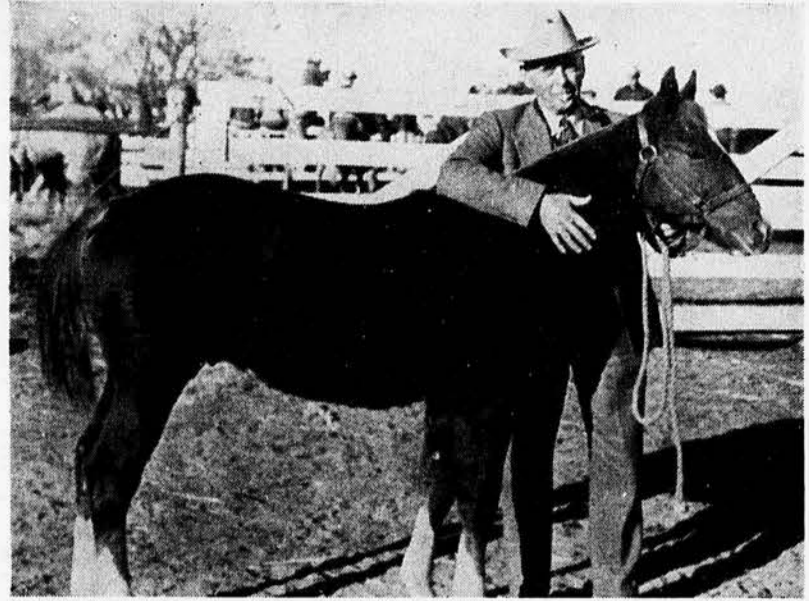
Value per head of horses and mules also presents an interesting study. Average price of horses doubled between 1900 and 1910. Prices of horses went down from 1914 to 1934, then started up for a few years (until beginning of World War II), and has gone down

each year since. Highest average price for horses in the U. S. was in 1914 at \$109.32 per head, and lowest was in 1950 at \$45.70. Average price for horses in Kansas, January 1, 1950, was only \$32 per head. Average farm price of mules for the United States was greatest in 1920 at \$148.25, and lowest in 1900 at \$53.55. In 1950 farm value of mules in the United States was \$99.40 per head and in Kansas, \$48 per head.

Because numbers and valuations per head have both decreased, total valuation has been affected even more adversely. Total valuation of horses and mules was greatest in 1910, when horses and mules were worth \$2,622,180,170 in the United States and \$139,406,561 in Kansas. In Kansas this represented over 56 per cent of the value of all domestic 4-footed animals or 173 per cent of the value of all cattle in 1910. In contrast, horses and mules represented only 1.5 per cent of the value of all 4-footed farm animals, or 1.7 per cent of the value of all cattle in Kansas, January 1, 1950.

Principal cause of the decline from 1920 to World War II was increased mechanization on farms and in the cities. In fact, from 1920 to 1945 tractors on farms increased from 17,177 to 116,651 in Kansas or an increase of 579 per cent; trucks on farms increased from 3,928 to 60,980 or an increase of 1,450 per cent, and automobiles on farms increased from 111,055 to 133,593, an increase of 20.2 per cent.

A second reason was that the de-



FIRST IN CLASS: Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, veteran Kansas American Quarter Horse breeder, and his stallion foal, Tico C, which sold for \$655 in the first Kansas Quarter Horse auction. This colt was first in class at the 1950 National Western Show, Denver, for his new owner, A. R. Montgomery, Quinter.

pression of 1920 hit the horse men very hard because feed prices were very high and they had heavy investments in animals and feed when horse prices broke. During the previous decade there actually had been a surplus of animals produced, but the exportation of over one million horses and one-third million mules to Europe had absorbed this surplus. When the export market was closed the local market was glutted with horses and mules.

The effect of World War II has been the continuance of mechanization, due largely to a shortage of labor as well as convenience and speed in doing farm work with power machinery. Smaller tractors have been made to appeal to farmers with small acreages. Many other machines have been manufactured in recent years to save labor, such as one-man pick-up hay balers. Several hundred thousand horses were shipped to Europe after 1945. This, together with the slaughter of horses and mules, has contributed to the decrease in numbers. At present about the only market for farm horses or

mules is the "killers" at extremely low prices. Farmers, in general, are not interested in buying them for work purposes. At present prices it is much cheaper to buy them than to raise them. Hence, there is little incentive, other than sentiment, to raise young stock.

During the first 2 decades of the century draft horses predominated among the pure breeds. In 1910 draft stallions standing for service in Kansas constituted 75 per cent of the total number, whereas, in 1949 light stallions made up almost 91 per cent of the total. In 1915 there were 5,735 stallions licensed for service in the state, while in 1949 there were only 510 licensed. In 1915 there were 2,038 Percheron stallions, while in 1949 there were only 8 of that breed. The leading breed in 1949 was the American Saddle horse with 80 stallions. Since 1945 two new breeds of horses have been recognized by the Stallion Enrollment Board, namely, the American Quarter Horse and the Tennessee Walking Horse.

More Light Horses

As mentioned earlier the kinds of horses produced today have changed, particularly during the last 15 years. Light horses constitute a larger proportion of our horses now than they have in the past.

More liberal racing laws in some 21 states have stimulated breeding of Thoroughbreds and Standardbreds for racing purposes. During the last 10 or 15 years Kansas people have been raising more American Saddle Horses for pleasure and show purposes than ever before. Some 5 years ago the Palomino, usually considered a type rather than a breed, was quite popular for pleasure purposes. Since this golden color is found in several of our breeds its principal value in the future appears to be as a colorful member of its breed, rather than as a type in itself.

A Popular Breed

A breed which has become popular during the last 10 years has been the American Quarter Horse. Its history began in the eastern colonies, but no written records were kept until 1940. Its principal uses are for stock handling and racing under saddle at short distances. Since it has a useful purpose on ranches and farms, its adherents state it has the greatest prospect for the future of any breed. Many roping, cutting and rodeo horses also belong to this breed.

Another breed also old, but whose registration is recent, is the Tennessee Walking Horse. So far this breed has not become very popular in Kansas. Our oldest breed of horses, the Arab, also is found in smaller numbers in Kansas. Some other new kinds of horses from a registration standpoint include the Appaloosa, Albino, Dun and Buckskin, the Golden Horse, and Morocco Spotted horses.

Because many of these light breeds of horses lend themselves for pleasure and show, the number of shows and local riding clubs in Kansas has increased during the last 10 years. Many local shows draw horses from 100 miles or more despite limited stabling and low prizes. Several Kansas show horses have acquitted themselves well at Na-

(Continued on Page 28)

Table 1. Horses on Farms, 1900-50

Year	United States Head	Kansas Head
1950	5,310,000	306,000
1945	8,499,204	344,376
1940	10,086,971	370,770
1935	11,857,850	589,375
1930	13,383,574	706,654
1925	16,400,623	931,283
1920	19,767,161	1,082,827
1910	19,220,338	1,099,728
1900	16,952,191	907,156

Table 2. Study of Mule Numbers During the Last 50 Years—Mules on Farms, 1900-50

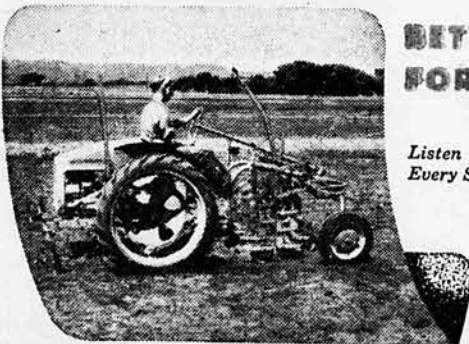
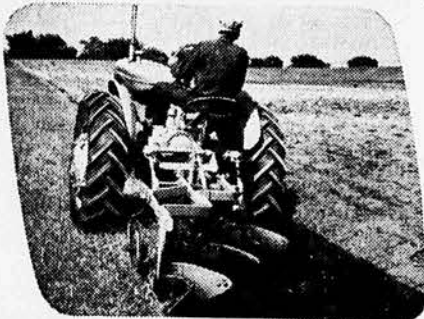
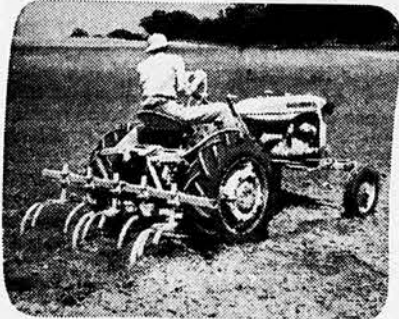
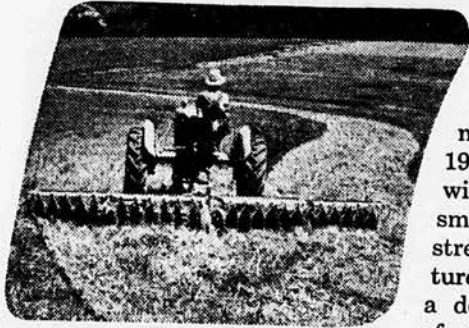
Year	United States Head	Kansas Head
1950	2,153,000	14,000
1945	3,129,590	43,164
1940	3,844,560	58,056
1935	4,818,160	103,465
1930	5,353,950	149,426
1925	5,680,897	260,163
1920	5,432,391	243,332
1910	4,100,512	196,078
1900	3,032,987	99,895

Table 3. Ranking of Kansas in Horse and Mule Numbers

Year	Total Horses	Young Horses	Total Mules	Young Mules
1949	8	5	16	8
1945	8	..	15	..
1940	9	12	15	6
1935	6	3	14	5
1930	6	3	13	4
1920	3	2	11	4
1910	4	3	10	3
1900	4	3	11	4

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Farmers who buy new Allis-Chalmers tillage tools in 1951 will be equipping themselves with superior farm implements, smoothly designed and beautifully streamlined. They introduce features and advantages unknown even a decade ago. A universal feature of all these A-C tools is uniformly deep penetration without heavy weighting or forced pressure.

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GO— with Hydraulic Power Control at your command for new, outstanding field performance.

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Dale Goes to Finland

Marketing Is Much Different in Finland Than in Kansas; and Once I Bought a "Boogie Woogie."

DEAR MR. GILKESON: If you want your hair cut, come to Finland! A good looking woman will do it up nicely, and charge you only 30 cents. Many things are done differently yet effectively here in Finland.

When you decide to buy something in a department store the clerk hands you the purchase slip. You then must hunt up the caged woman marked "Kassa" and pay for the item there. With your stamped slip you then find the wrapping counter, hand over your receipt and receive your wrapped purchase. The package always is tied with a long loop in the paper string to facilitate bundle carrying.

The coffee shops are something! From a glass display counter you pick out the type of cookie, fancy cupcakes or meat patties you want, pay for them and your milk or coffee, then eat at small tables. I eat this way often, for I can point and don't have to say very much.

Coffee shops also sell ice cream. Once I had a dish called a "Boogie Woogie." It consisted of balls of chocolate and vanilla ice cream, and orange sherbert covered with whipped cream. On top was a cube of red jello. All was sprinkled with a green sweet, and 2 wafers stuck up on the side.

Have No Grocery Stores

Instead of grocery stores, Finnish towns have several small produce shops. One shop sells only meat, fish and eggs; another will sell tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes, and apples are about the only fruits available. Milk selling seems inconvenient to me because each customer must take his own container to the milk store, have the milk measured out, then carry the milk with him as he shops. Bake shops sell all kinds of cookies, ornately decorated coffee sweets, and rye and wheat long or round bread loaves.

Public markets are worth seeing. Many small canvass-covered tents contain a variety of wares. All sorts of clothing, shoes and print materials are available; wooden washtubs, big hand-made baskets, birch-twig brooms, copper coffeepots and kettles, and home-made rug beaters are on display. The open-air food market sells every food in season be it tomatoes, onions, peas, spinach, rhubarb, cucumbers, dill, turnips, carrots, cabbage, strawberries, blueberries or apples. It was not appetizing to see dead chickens, feathers still on and undrawn, lying in the sun and flies to be sold. But the flower stalls were beautiful. Buckets of bright carnations, pans of soft-colored sweet peas, spikes of big gladiolas, large dahlias, and frilly pinks tempted the customer.

Something Like a Carnival

Tampere's indoor winter market reminded me some of a carnival; from small stalls lined and hung with produce, the merchants yelled as I passed, I couldn't understand what they said so it was easy to ignore them. The meat stalls had long chains of sausages draped along the walls; all sizes of bologna, cold meats, and hams hung from their ceilings. In another stall, the butcher would be cutting a customer's purchase from a half of beef. Fish sellers would have barrels of fish in brine, 3-foot long fish lying on the counter, and various size tins of sardines, herrings and shrimp for sale. Cheese stalls contained big, holed Swiss cheeses; smaller red-coated cheeses, then a variety of soft cheeses wrapped in tinfoil. Candy salesmen displayed bins of brightly-wrapped and expensive candy. Many customers milled in and out of this market.

Farm equipment as rakes, potato diggers and small threshing machines usually are manufactured by and sold in large co-operative establishments. Small co-op general stores at about every crossroad handle nails, pitchforks horse harness and other farm necessities.

When riding thru the outskirts of a large town, you usually pass many new apartment houses. These dwellings are made of concrete with tile roofs and are 7 to 8 stories high. Each apartment has a balcony with a flower box. The bottom story usually is filled by small shops.

Continuing on down the rough cobblestone street toward the center of town,



H. Dale Johnson

Remember, Kansas Farmer promised to bring you letters from our 3 Kansas 4-H'ers who are spending some time on European farms. Here is the ninth one from H. Dale Johnson, of Salina, written from Lohja, Finland.

you would pass older frame one-story dwellings. When you reach the business district and a busy traffic intersection, watch out! There are no traffic lights, even in Helsinki; a white-gloved cop directs from the center of the intersection. Usually a slow, hesitating horse drawing a cart is delaying things, bicycles dart in and out ringing their bells. Soon you realize you have paused on the trolley track, and a trolley is bearing down on you. Thus far we have escaped injury.

Streets are swept by old women using big birch-twig brooms.

Sidewalks are often made of asphalt; curbs are of granite slabs. The downspouts from roof gutters empty onto the sidewalks; therefore, a granite drain crosses the walk to the gutter. I have tripped in these depressions more than once.

Must Have a Cane

Here, a "real" businessman must wear a black Homberg hat, carry either a cane or an umbrella in one hand and a brief case in the other. A gentleman always walks on the right side of a lady.

In restaurants it is not surprising to hear a recording of "Music, Music, Music" playing. Many of the younger generation sing "Riders in the Sky." Newspaper funnies include, "Mutt and Jeff" (Matti ja Jussi in Finnish), "Superman," and "Prince Valiant."

Another reminder of America are the "Shell" and "Esso" filling stations and the Ford and Chevrolet sales and service signs.

In many towns there are statues to all kinds of heroes and distinguished persons. Such monuments are found in small parks and town squares.

When looking at Helsinki's skyline, one sees many church spires and new modern buildings. Much construction is being done to prepare for the 1952 Olympic games.

All these different things are fine to see and understand, but Kansas and Kansans are "tops."—H. Dale Johnson.

Roof Coverings

If you wish to re-roof your home or farm buildings, or repair roofs, you will be interested in the USDA bulletin, "Roof Coverings for Farm Buildings and Their Repair."

Some subjects in the list of contents are: Types of Roofing, Bituminous and Metal Roofings, Repairing Roofs, New Roofs Over Old, Units of Roof Measurements. There are numerous illustrations and drawings helpful to the reader and the information is reliable. For a copy of this bulletin, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and ask for No. 1751. Price 10c.

Thoughts TO LIVE BY

Conscience

NO ONE knows what it is nor where it is located, but despite our ignorance about it, the existence of the conscience is generally conceded.

The conscience doesn't define the right nor describe the wrong, but it punctures the happiness of those who knowingly transgress the prevailing code of ethics. A young woman was once teased about her puritanical conscience. To console her, a friend remarked, "Well, at least, it keeps you from sinning." "Oh, no," she replied, "it only keeps me from enjoying it."

All who claim that the conduct of man is determined by his environment or by divine predestination are contradicted by the function of the conscience. Why should a man feel bad for doing what he could not help doing? A guilty conscience implies that a person being free to choose, purposely made the wrong choice.

The sense of guilt which the conscience imposes upon the evil doer can wreck his life. Psychiatry is demonstrating what the physician and pastor have long suspected: guilt causes both mental and physical distress. A public servant was troubled by dreams in which he was falling. Behind the dreams was an indiscretion that involved some other people. An exposure might cause him to topple from his position. Unconsciously, he handicapped himself so he would not climb too high lest his fall be the more painful. What was the solution to his problem. There are some who would say he had an overactive conscience. Their solution might be the sedative of a spree. But drugging the conscience does not permanently help the situation. Eventually, it adds to the person's misery. Tampering with the thermometer does not change the temperature in a room. A better solution is set forth in the old adage: "Confession is good for the soul."

What is good for the soul is also good for the body. Acknowledging one's errors and making what restitution he can is the only adequate way of dealing with the situation.

In the Bible, there is reference to the unforgivable sin. With God, sin is always forgivable, but man can so deafen his conscience that he no longer hears the promptings of the Spirit. When one's conscience is thus hardened, he can no longer tell the difference between right and wrong. He calls the good bad and the bad good. He has maneuvered himself into a position in which he feels no need for forgiveness. That is the man who has committed the unforgivable sin. As long as one is troubled by or concerned about the wrong he has done, forgiveness is available. God's willingness to forgive is not in question. It is always more willingly offered than is the forgiveness of self.

The greatest good that can come from our study is to become aware of the danger in the easy slogan: "I'll try anything once." One mistake can ruin a life. Judas discovered that. So did Macbeth. To punish an obstreperous lad, his parents drove nails into the dining-room wall to mark his misdeeds. A time came when the boy did not want certain guests asking what the nails were doing in the dining-room wall. So he asked his parents to remove them. Sensing a change in the lad, they gladly complied. But alas, altho the nails were removed, the holes were still there. Life can be like a rubber band. Overstretch it once, and it loses its elasticity. Good as forgiveness is, it is better to avoid the need of it.

Perhaps no one expressed gratitude on Thanksgiving Day for a clear conscience, but I dare say there were millions who wished they could. They are the ones who know what Tennyson's Sir Galahad meant when he said, "My strength is as the strength of ten because my heart is pure." —Larry Schwarz.

Ag Editors Honor Hybrid Corn Founder

THE man who gave hybrid corn to the world by making it practical for the farmer to grow has received another national honor. Dr. Donald F. Jones, chief geneticist of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, has received the 1950 Distinguished Service Award of the American Agricultural Editors' Association. Presentation of the award was made at the Association's annual meeting at Chicago, November 29. Raymond H. Gil-

keson, editor of *Kansas Farmer*, was one of the judges naming Doctor Jones for this honor.

Corn, the most important crop grown in the Western Hemisphere, was given a tremendous boost when Doctor Jones discovered his "double cross" method of producing hybrids in 1917. Today, 3 out of 4 acres of corn grown in America are planted with hybrid seed. Also, 67 million acres of hybrid corn are grown each year in the United States alone. These acres produce corn that outclasses completely the open-pollinated types in yields, vigor, uniformity, strength, disease, insect, drouth and cold resistance.

Prior to Doctor Jones' discovery, hybrid corn was known, but only as a scientific curiosity. Experiments seemed to be without practical use and were discontinued. Then Doctor Jones came up with his new method of producing hybrids.

"To make a scientific discovery that adds billions of dollars to the worth of a crop is an accomplishment achieved by few plant breeders," states a Connecticut Station report on the award.

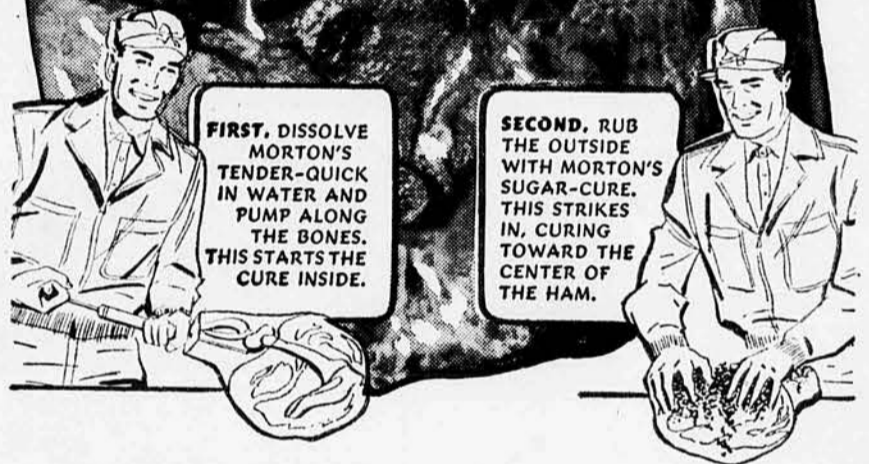
Cube Tray Saves Time

I discovered speed in cutting cookies and small biscuits by using the cube section of an ice tray.—Mrs. J. H.



Dr. Donald F. Jones

HOME-CURED HAM



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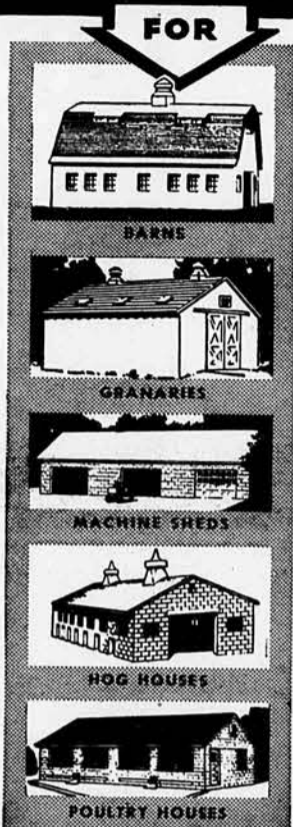
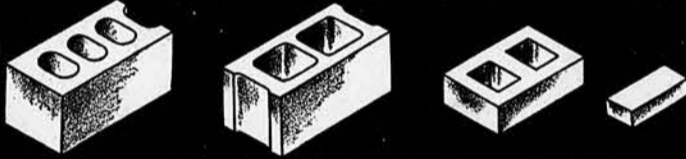
Besides, concrete masonry can't burn. It can't decay. It defies rats, termites and storms. Then, too, concrete masonry farm structures are dry and comfortable.

Call on your local concrete products manufacturer for help in using concrete masonry construction. Always insist on concrete masonry units which comply with the specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM).

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More Broilers in 1951

And Just See How the Hen Has Improved

WILL the old rule: "A good year always follows a bad one," hold true for the poultry industry in 1951? That question was one subject of conversation at the annual meeting of The Kansas Poultry Improvement Association, November 9 and 10, at Wichita.

Of course, no one really knows the answer, but expected to show an increase in 1951 is the broiler business, which may expand another 6.3 per cent.

One thing is sure—the old hen has shown a lot of improvement in the last 40 years. Roy Carlson, National Plans Co-ordinator, Washington, D. C., said most improvement had occurred in the last 15 years—or during the lifetime of the National Poultry Improvement Association program.

"Back in 1909," says Mr. Carlson, "the old hen was averaging 83 eggs a year. By 1935 production per hen on a hen-housed basis was only 95 eggs. Then the national plan started. By 1949 production had increased to 137 eggs per hen." In other words production during the first 26 years—1909 to 1935—was increased only 12 eggs per hen. But during the 15 years of the national program, production was increased 42 eggs per hen. "Our national plan can't take all the credit," says Mr. Carlson, "but it probably was a main contributing factor."

Gain on Pullorum

Progress in control of pullorum disease has been more definite under the National Poultry Improvement Association plan, Mr. Carlson points out. "With 7 times more chicks being produced in 1945 than in 1935," says Mr. Carlson, "the pullorum reaction for co-operating hatcheries was reduced from 3.2 per cent to .70 per cent. Kansas hatcheries have kept step with this fine progress."

"Many poultrymen have reported their flocks have had Newcastle disease even after vaccination," says Dr. C. A. Bottorff, of the Lederle Laboratories, New York, N. Y. "Actually, those vaccinated chickens probably are having some other disease very similar to Newcastle, states Doctor Bottorff. "We have found at least half a dozen other infections similar to Newcastle, and one of these usually is found the culprit if complications arise after vaccinating for Newcastle."

"Both hatchery and hatchery flock owners have responsibilities for getting larger hatches," says Dr. W. M. Insko, Jr., in charge of poultry husbandry, Lexington, Ky.

"Hatcheries must see that flock owners know how to care for the eggs, they must pay an adequate premium and take eggs over a long enough period to make it worth while."

"The flock owner producing hatching eggs must use good feed, which means an adequate breeder mash, plus minerals and vitamins required; all pullet flocks will insure higher fertility and decrease disease problems if pullets are raised on clean ground."

"Chicks hatched from pullet eggs have a lower mortality rate by 1½ to 2 per cent and have a 2 per cent higher hatchability rate," says Doctor Insko. "Best hatching eggs are produced under the same management program as are the best eating eggs," he adds.

"Hatching eggs a week old," says Doctor Insko, "not only have a lower hatching percentage, but have a longer hatching period. Where fresh hatching eggs will all hatch out during an 8- to 10-hour period on the same day, week-old eggs may run into a second day. This makes it difficult for the hatchery to keep delivery dates on chicks."

Cut Extra Labor

And here is a final tip to all poultrymen from Doctor Insko. "Ninety per cent of the watering time required for the poultry flock is eliminated if there is running water in the house," he says. "Fifty to 60 per cent of all feeding work is saved if the feed is stored in the laying house." Are you doing a lot more work than needed to maintain your flock?

Clarence Hoopes, Anthony, representing the hatchery branch, was elected chairman of the executive committee of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association. Floyd Raymon, Galena, turkey branch, was elected vice-chairman; M. A. Seaton, Manhattan, was elected Kansas State College representative. Directors are: Earl Cook, Hope, flock branch; Floyd Fike, Ramona, flock branch; Eustace Coombs, Sedgwick, ROP branch; William A. Sanford, Phillipsburg, ROP branch; Floyd Harris, Kinsley, hatchery branch; Robert Maxwell, Wichita, hatchery branch.

New officers for the hatchery branch are: Clarence Hoopes, Anthony, president; Frank Kidwell, Enterprise, vice-president, and Leonard Boettcher, Ellsworth, secretary. Directors are Dr. E. E. Boyd, Stafford; Floyd Harris, Kinsley; John DeForest, Peabody, and Robert Maxwell, Wichita.

Flock branch: Earl Cook, Hope, president; Charles Sanford, Bentley, vice-president; Irwin McClung, Winfield, secretary. Directors: Floyd Fike, Ramona; Bernard Melia, Dodge City; A. A. Mall, Clay Center, and Elmer Reep, Winfield.

New officers for the turkey branch will be elected in December, at Emporia. The ROP branch did not hold an election this year.

Too Much Emphasis Put on Big Dams

SPECTACULAR damage of floods may be in cities and lowlands. But real permanent damage is to upland farms thru soil erosion. This was pointed out at the November 14 meeting of the board of directors of The Kansas Soil Conservation and Flood Control Association, at Topeka.

This thought is the basis for the association's drive to get the public and federal and state governments to see that too much emphasis is being put on "big dams" and not enough on soil-and-water management in watersheds.

Real progress is being made, too. Congressman Albert Cole, of the First Kansas District, who attended the meeting, said: "I am in sympathy with views and aims of the association. We do need to pay more attention to the tremendous damage being done to our soil." Congressman Cole is particularly interested in the soil-conservation phase of flood control because his district has suffered heavy damage from soil erosion.

Gov. Frank Carlson, newly-elected senator from Kansas, told delegates that when he gets back to Washington he will do everything he can to get something done toward giving soil-and-water-management treatment to Kansas areas on a watershed basis. The Arkansas and Red and White River basins are now being surveyed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture with

this type of treatment in mind, to supplement the work of Army engineers on the main stream. "Treating the land in a watershed to control water and soil erosion is no longer an experiment," Governor Carlson said.

Gladwin Young, of the regional Soil Conservation office, Lincoln, Nebr., pointed out that "Controlling water where it falls means drouth control, too. Aggregate benefits of the dams behind the tree roots and the grass roots need to be stressed in any plan for flood control."

Harry Chambers, Oklahoma State Conservationist, told of the watershed-treatment type of flood control used on the Washita basin, in Oklahoma. "There were 2 phases of treatment," he said. "Treatment of the land, and building small structures to trap silt and slow down runoff. Benefits amount to \$5.36 for each \$1 spent on this type of flood control. We believe this watershed treatment is the gap between on-the-farm soil conservation work now being done and the big dams of Army engineers downstream."

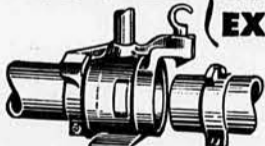
Chester Peterson, Saline county farmer and commissioner of the Saline County Soil Conservation District, told how a group of upland and bottom-land farmers had co-operated under PMA and Soil Conservation Service to solve a flooding problem in their community by land treatment. The com-

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A THOUSAND YEARS FROM NOW

Friends, a thousand years from now people will continue to greet each other with these two simple words: "Merry Christmas." That's because the spirit of Christmas is eternal; its spiritual quality is above and beyond disasters that shake the souls of men; above international situations that keep one's nerves on jittery edge; above sickness, worry, poverty and failure. Yes, friends, the spirit of Christmas never dies, so our sincere wish is that your hearts overflow with the spirit of Christmas. Good wishes to every one of you and a Happy New Year to the whole world: "Peace on earth, good will towards men."



FOR POULTRY

OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORP. New Rochelle, N. Y. St. Louis, Mo.

plete story of this project was carried in the August 5 *Kansas Farmer*.

Telling about results of this project, Mr. Peterson read a letter from one bottom-land farmer, who said: "This summer I raised the first crop in 5 years due to lack of flooding. I also got my plowing done on time for the first time since I can remember. I feel like I already had my money back on the cost of the project."

One of the hidden costs of floods was pointed out by Mr. Peterson, too. "Out at Gypsum, in my county," he said, "the town is building a new school gymnasium. I understand it is costing an extra \$10,000 to raise the floor level 6 inches above flood level for the area. If there had been some way to spend \$10,000 on land treatment above the town there might not be any floods to consider in building costs."

Ray Wegener, Ozawkie, vice-chairman of the Delaware River Association, said when cost of some big dams was analyzed it indicated Army engi-

neers were spending as much as \$54 an acre for every acre in the watershed areas. "How much good could PMA and Soil Conservation do if they had that kind of money for land treatment to prevent excessive runoff?" asks Mr. Peterson. "I would like to see Kansas match PMA funds for soil-conserving practices," he said.

"Soil erosion has a double effect—lower productivity and increased flood danger"—it was pointed out by Harold Myers, head of the agronomy department, Kansas State College. "Soil erosion has caused more damage than most of us are willing to admit," he added. We must get a co-ordinated soil-conservation program over watershed areas, Mr. Myers believes. The present hit-and-miss programs, based on what scattered individual farmers can do, is not enough.

Before adjourning, directors of the association went on record as favoring the Missouri Basin and Grand-Neosho reports now before Congress.

Put Roses to Bed

By WILLIAM G. AMSTEIN, Kansas State College

ROSES are one of the finest farm and town flowers for Kansas. If we treat them with a little more consideration at this time of year we can have them in better condition to bloom next summer. If we do not protect plants now, we may not even have plants, to say nothing of blooms next year. A little time spent in winterizing your plants in the next few days will pay good dividends.

Too often winter injury occurs before we expect it. An open winter without a cover of snow to protect plants from rapid extremes of temperature accounts for a good bit of our trouble. Along with temperature changes, drying winds also add to the problem where rosebushes are in exposed locations. Temperature drops of 30 to 40 degrees in an hour and 75 degrees in a day are common in many Kansas locations.

You will find most experienced rose growers always figure on these temperature extremes. Mounding 6 to 8 inches of dirt around the plants in early December will be a practical method everyone can follow. In addition to using dirt as a mound around each rosebush a mulch of leaves, hay or straw should be applied after dirt in mound has frozen.

Tops of rose plants should be cut down to a height at which they will not whip in the wind. Cut hybrid tea rose plants back to a height of 12 to 15 inches. Floribunda roses need to be cut back to a height of 15 or 20 inches. If your community usually experiences winter temperatures that go below zero, a heavier covering may be needed. If the soil temperature is kept more

constant it helps to keep the sun from winter-burning the frozen exposed parts of plants.

Climbing roses should be protected where sub-zero temperatures occur by layering the canes on the ground and covering them with the same material as used on tops of hybrid teas and other roses. A little time spent now in providing winter protection will let your rose plants start next spring with good, firm green branches that have plenty of buds to provide the basis for a fine season of bloom not only next year but for several years.

Soak the Ground

Many rosebushes will winterkill in the next few months by drying out. Watering the ground by soaking them now so roots are well moistened is a good practice. Even though no top growth takes place during the winter, root activity does continue. In addition to keeping plants from drying out this watering will pay off in better blooms next summer.

As a general rule, especially with a dry soil, late fall and early winter planting of roses is not often recommended. However, the area to be planted can be prepared this fall for spring planting.

Many of us do not take time to keep black spot off our rose foliage during growing season. Part of this problem can be handled by selecting varieties that are resistant to this disease. Nocturne and Peace are among the several varieties considered resistant to this disease. Keep this in mind when planning your order for new plants for planting next spring.

A Welcome Gift!



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GRANDMA . . . By Charles Kuhn



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**This Time It's Art
For Crippled Children**



DOWN EAST IN WINTER is the name of the oil painting by Leo B. Blake, of Berkshire, Mass., one of 300 paintings to be sold at public auction in Topeka for the benefit of crippled children. J. M. Parks, secretary of the Capper Foundation for Crippled Children, stands beside the painting.

THIS time it's not art for art's sake, but art for crippled children. Three hundred pictures will be auctioned off in Topeka's Municipal Auditorium, Monday night, December 18, all for crippled children. Children who now don't walk well, talk well or hear well need the best medical and surgical treatment in the world, and more of them will get it when the money is counted after the auction.

This year is the 30th anniversary of the Capper Foundation for Crippled Children and the forthcoming art auction will be a happy event to mark the year.

Artists from all over America have donated original pictures in oil, water color, pastels and other media, in addition to a few choice prints. They are being cataloged preparatory to being hung for public exhibition Sunday, December 17. You are invited to come see this outstanding display, as well as the auction the following evening. If the trip is not possible, a bid by mail may be arranged.

Artists Donate, Too

The art auction is a project in which those who paint pictures and those who buy them co-operate for the benefit of a worthy cause. The artists have donated their time and talent to produce pictures to please you. The bidder gives liberally because he not only wants a fine original or print for his home or office, but because this is his chance to help a handicapped boy or girl have a more normal life.

Whether you are present at the auction or hundreds of miles away, you can bid on any of the pictures and do so intelligently. A large catalog is ready to be mailed to anyone interested. It contains not only descriptions but illustrations of pictures to be sold. By reading the catalog, you may learn about the design, the composition, the subject matter. You will learn the size, whether the artist used oil, water colors or pastels and the predominant colors. The latter is important to some buyers, for pictures often are bought to fit into an interior decoration plan.

Fine Artists Contribute

Eminent artists have contributed their pictures. J. M. Parks, secretary of the foundation says, "We have pictures valued as high as \$6,000. Others are valued for only a few dollars, and every bidder will find pictures to suit his taste and his pocketbook as well. Regardless of actual value of a picture, it will be sold to the highest bidder."

Peter Hurd, well-known painter from San Patricio, New Mexico, who specializes in desert scenes has contributed an outstanding water color which he calls, "Sand and Sun," a picture in greens and golds. Other nationally-known artists are Ernest Fiene, of New York City, who contributed a very large oil painting "Cattle and Crows," and Frederic Whitaker, who sent a winter scene in water color, "February." Mr. Whitaker is president of the American Water Color

Society and winner of many awards in national exhibitions. Rifka Angel, of New York, contributed 2 pictures, a gay water color, "Hawaiian Dancing Girls," and a large oil painting entitled, "Harvest." Miss Angel has exhibited in one-man shows across the nation.

Then there is "The Hand Laundry" by Mervin Jules, a professor at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., and "Homeward Bound," a pioneer farm scene by Hugo Ballin, of Pacific Palisades, Calif. Mr. Ballin is a member of the National Academy, the Institute of Arts and Letters and has completed more than 100 murals for public buildings.

Midwest artists, too, sent many pictures of all types in enough variety to suit the taste of the most discriminating prospective buyer.

For only the asking you may receive a catalog. We suggest you order one immediately by writing J. M. Parks, Capper Foundation for Crippled Children, Topeka, Kan. It explains clearly just how bids by mail may be made for the picture of your choice.

That Curious Age

This is a brand-new leaflet entitled "That Curious Age" and is just right for a school program. Five little folks have short recitations on the subject of nursery rhymes. It's humorous and entertaining. To obtain it send 3 cents to the Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Feminine Touch

When master sets his big foot down
It rocks the house and half the town,
Yet, after all the smoke and roar
Leaves folks behaving as before.

Madame in all ways is petite,
But when she taps her tiny feet,
Oh, then how people lengthen faces,
And things skedaddle to their places!

—By Gilbert Malcolm Fess.

**Attention!
Use Coupon, Please**

In this issue of *Kansas Farmer* you will note a coupon at the bottom of the pattern page which we hope will simplify ordering patterns. Please clip the coupon, fill out clearly with name, address, pattern numbers and sizes desired, enclose the proper amount of money and mail as directed. A letter to the Fashion Editor is not necessary. We hope you like it.

Styles That Please



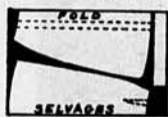
9175
WAIST
24"-30"



4841
SIZES
12-20
30-42



4672
SIZES
34-50



Skirt One
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9175—Take one yard 54-inch material for any given size, cut 3 pattern parts for this skirt. Waist sizes 24 to 30 inches.

4841—The oblique line is the new line for casuals. Sizes 12 to 20 and 30 to 42. Size 16 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material; scarf 3/8 yard.

4672—Smartly styled 2-piecer with slimming lines. Sizes 34 to 50. Size 36 takes 4 3/4 yards; 1/2 yard contrasting 35-inch material.



4576 SIZES 12-20



9216
S., M., L.



9350
SIZES
34-50

4576—Simple dress with stitched pleats to release fullness in back. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 4 yards 39-inch material.

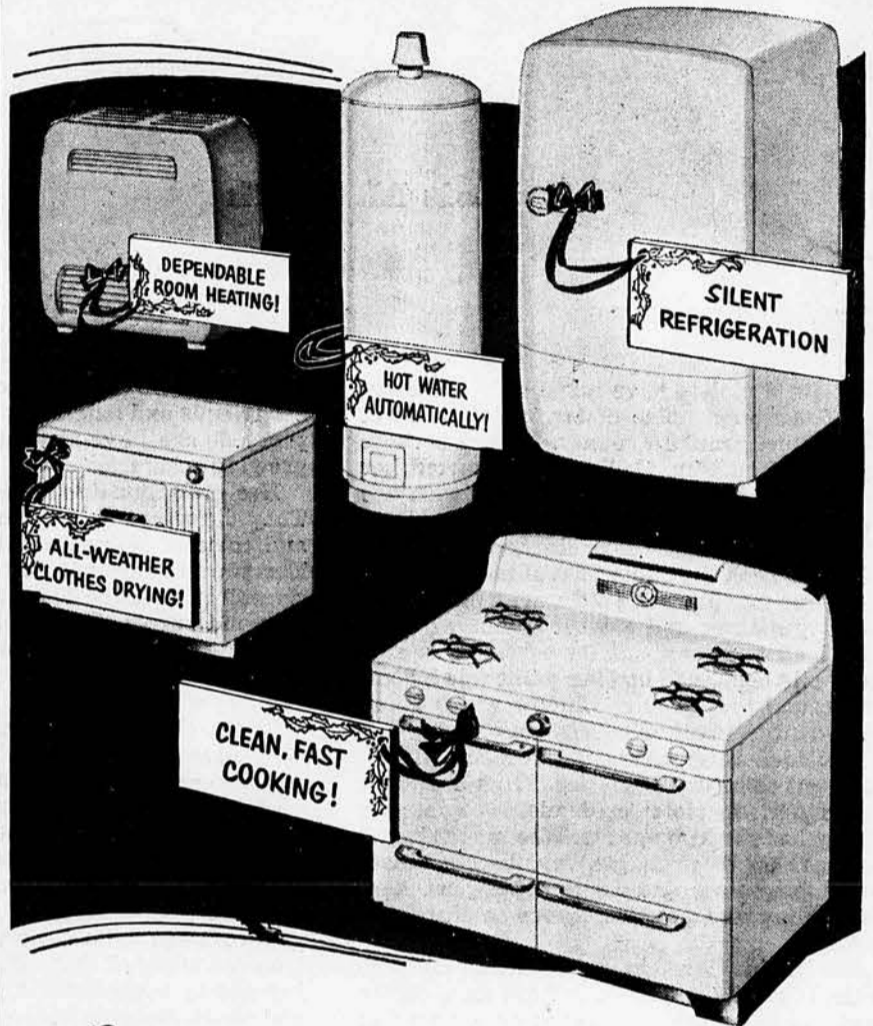
9216—Practical and pretty party apron. Sizes small (14-16), medium (18-20), large (40-42). Small size takes 2 yards 35-inch material.

9350—Slenderizing dress with scallops and button detail. Sizes 34 to 50. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material.

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over 6 1/2 million families already do

Her Hobby African Violets

By Lois M. Smith

AFRICAN violets have taken over one room of the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Collins, Franklin county. No one is more surprised than Mrs. Collins, who started her hobby a little more than 3 years ago with one plant.

"I got off to rather a slow start," recalls Mrs. Collins. "I kept the plant several months without getting any blooms. I did start a plant from it for my mother and gave it to her with detailed instructions about its care. I was surprised a little later to find her plant was blooming profusely in a sunny window which I had believed quite unsuited to African violets."

"I decided to experiment on their culture, and to get some new varieties. From that time on, the African violet epidemic sweeping the country had me in its grasp. Wee plants began to appear as if by magic, middle-size plants started blooming, and larger ones just kept on blooming and growing leaves to start new plants."

Mrs. Collins now has between 250 and 300 plants. It's a little difficult to keep an accurate count, she says, and she is continually potting rooted cuttings and selling some of the growing

plants. Growing them is her hobby but sales to her friends and neighbors help finance it. With proceeds she buys new varieties and pots for growing others.

Her collection includes about 60 varieties. They differ not only in color but also in type and color of foliage and in habits of growth. Her plants represent the classes listed in the classification schedule for flower shows: Class I, blue and purple shades; class II, lavender and lilac; class III, pink, blush pink and orchid; class IV, rose, rose purple and light red-purple; class V, white.

Leaves differ in shape as the ovate and spoon-shaped, in shades of dark or lighter green and in coloring of the underside of the leaf. Some plants have reddish undersides. All "girl" varieties as "Blue Girl" and others with "girl" in the name are characterized by attractive notched edges on the leaves.

Like a true collector of any art, Mrs. Collins gets catalogs from several places and has patronized many of them. She has bought blooming plants, rooted cuttings, leaves for rooting and seeds. Because of the difficulty in shipping plants and leaves great distances, Mrs. Collins



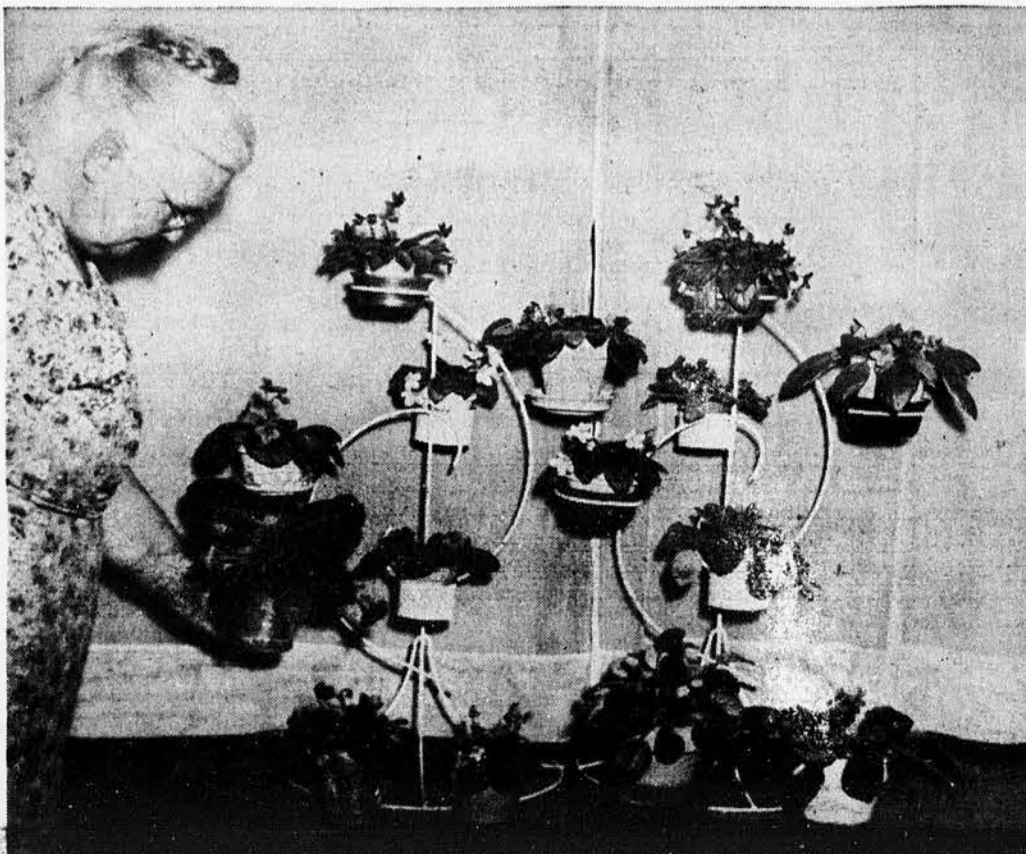
A CHOICE PLANT: Mrs. A. J. Collins, of Ottawa, examines a choice plant in full bloom from a large table of African violets.

prefers to order them from places nearby. Seeds of course may be purchased anywhere.

She says African violets may be propagated by division of crowns, by rooting leaves and by seeds. Large plants may have more than one crown. Separation of such plants should be done when the soil is rather dry. The entire plant is first removed from the pot and the soil crumbled away. The plant then is gently pulled apart with the fingers. Each division is potted as a new plant.

Sometimes new little plantlets or suckers grow on the stem of an old plant. They do not have roots, but will develop roots if separated from the parent plant. She places each plantlet on a cushion of sand in a small pot of soil and holds it in place with a toothpick. She then places a tumbler over the plant until it is well started.

"There are several [Continued on Page 22]"



IN VARIOUS STAGES: Baby plants in various stages of development are grouped on the table. The large plant is a gloxinia.

A DISTANT RELATIVE: Holding a gloxinia, Mrs. Collins admits they do not have the fascination of the African violet.

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"My CHEER-washes iron so smoothly and look so lovely. I'll never rinse again!" says Mrs. Rita Fecht of Clay, N. Y.

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Procter & Gamble's **NEW! PATENTED!**

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Latest, most remarkable no-rinse product! Specially made to assure bright, clean washes **WITHOUT RINSING!**

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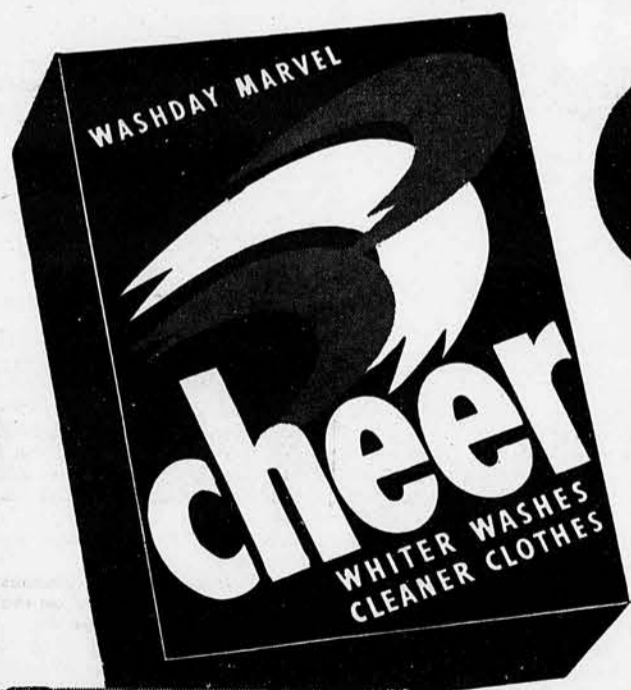
We challenge **YOU** to try this completely new washday marvel *just once*. Join the thousands of women who are finding out that with new CHEER, no-rinse washing is really *dependable!*

NEW CHEER suds float dirt out of your clothes and *hold* it in the wash water.

When you wring out your clothes—*out goes the dirt!* Your wash is clean *clean*, dries soft and sweet, irons like a dream.

You don't have to bleach, blue, or use water softeners with CHEER!

Use CHEER for your next wash—with or without rinsing. Whichever way you wash—CHEER offers you the cleanest wash it's possible to get by that method.



GUARANTEED

to give you the cleanest possible no-rinse wash—or your money back!

Try cheer once...and you'll cheer forever!

CHEER is the trade-mark of a special all-purpose detergent made by PROCTER & GAMBLE.

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A Country Woman's Journal

By MARY SCOTT HAIR

"It's—oh, for the gate and the locust lane,
And dusk, and dew, and home again!"
—Madison Cawein.

A LONG, long time ago, as all good stories begin, William Shakespeare wrote about Time, spelled with a capital "T" in this manner: "Time travels in divers paces with divers persons. I'll tell you who Time ambles withal, who Time trots withal and who Time gallops withal and who he stands still withal."

Perhaps the great man made up a list, I don't know. But there must have

been libraries, librarians and librarian's assistants back in Shakespeare's day. In fact I'm sure he had an inkling of the many and varied duties of a librarian's assistant when he spoke of Time. For even then, as now, a librarian's assistant comes close to the top of the list of those with whom "Time gallops withal." Gallop is a good word, I like it!

At various intervals thruout summer, friends and interested readers of my column have wanted to know, "What on earth has happened to the country woman and her journal?" The letters

were appreciated, I assure you. Best possible answer to the question is this: the country woman who wrote the journal and spoke of the joys of country living, is leading a double life these days. Since April 15, last, she has been numbered among those with whom Time gallops withal! In other words, she is a librarian's assistant.

Thinking back to those first few weeks in the library, I shudder when I realize how little I knew about the inside workings of a library. Books go on shelves, yes. But not just any shelf. It looked easy. But I soon learned there is just one place, really, on the shelf for a book, and that's the place where it belongs. A book out of place brings added sorrow to its keeper! Even worse, a book with the wrong cards, minus a white card or a colored one, is like a ship without an anchor, it's just out of circulation!

My first bookmobile trip, which took us to the state line, is still something of a cross between a bad dream and a journey into a strange land. It was windy that day, and our way wound thru the hills and over some of the dustiest, roughest roads in the county. When we'd top a hill the wind swept against the side of the bookmobile making it rock like a cradle!

We were traveling down the road at a fair speed, wondering how long it would be before we came to the next stop for 'twas getting close to meal-time. Anyway, going places on a bookmobile is one sure way of creating an appetite! The sign along the road said, "Open Range . . . look out for stock." Ahead of us some distance, an old white sow with 10 pigs ambled out in the road, stretched out with her head in our direction and began serving lunch. Nor did she move one inch. We saluted her for her bravery as we took to the shoulder of the road in an effort to avoid hitting her.

It was on that first trip that I attempted to tend a woman's infant while she picked out some books for her little boy. The wee one disliked my way of holding him, apparently, for he got red in the face and kicked off a bootee as he wept with anger. Someday, I'm going to tell that young man how he acted when I tried to take care of him.

When we had the first news that we'd have to move our library, my heart just went way down to my shoe heels. It hadn't been long, just a little over a month, since I'd helped my family move home from another state and

For Kansas Day

Our leaflet, Kansas Day Program, includes many little-known facts about Kansas, some games to play which bring out facts about our state. Also, there is a brief history of the song, "Home on the Range," and all the verses are given. In addition, there are some early-day poems by Kansas pioneers and others. Table decorations also are suggested. For a copy of this leaflet, please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 5c.

the confusion and haste remained to haunt me when I was tired. How on earth, I wondered, would one go about moving a library?

Our librarian was experienced in the art of moving, for she conducted book nooks and exhibits and managed libraries all over Europe during the war. So it wasn't bad, really. We moved to the newspaper building where we share space with the newspaper lady. And all during the moving process we kept our circulation moving. People checked out books en route, almost. We moved the books by shelves, drafting a number of boys and girls who carried them for us and placed them in their correct places on the shelves. When it was finished, we sighed with relief and told folks, "Oh, it was no trick at all to move the library!"

The best part of any day, tho, is getting-home time. The dogs run barking out to greet me, the kittens are eager to let me know they are glad to have me home and even Moses Annie, my pet hen, gives me a bit of attention, keeping an eye on her chickens all the while. I take down my apron from the nail beside the kitchen door and go to work being a country woman with supper to get.

Sometimes it isn't much fun leading a double life, but not often. The best part of any trip over our area which covers 1,000 square miles, is meeting friendly people, many of them tell me they read my column. At one school I found a stack of neatly folded *Missouri Ruralists* on a shelf where the school librarian checked them out to students. Most of them carried my column. Busy people are happy people and Time never does stand still for them, "Time gallops withal!"

Her Hobby . . . African Violets

(Continued from Page 20)

ways to root the leaves," Mrs. Collins explained. "I use them all. When rooting them in water, I cover a tumbler of water with waxed paper and make an opening for the stem of each leaf to pass thru. The leaves are kept suspended in the water until a good root system is developed.

"When I use moist sand, I simply push the stem of the leaf into moist sand and hold it in place with a toothpick or prop it up with a small twig. Several weeks are required to get a good root system, ready for potting. Sometimes the tiny leaves not larger at first than a pinhead, show at the base of the leaf stem, before I get the cuttings potted. I always mark each leaf when taken from the parent plant with a tiny square of adhesive tape placed on the top side of the leaf. The tape bears a number in India ink. The number is then listed in a book beside the name of the variety.

"Seeds are very small. I sow them on top of a sandy soil mixture which must be kept moist. Covering the container with a pane of glass helps conserve moisture until germination takes place in about 3 weeks. Many months are required to bring seedlings into bloom for the plants are tiny for a long time."

The room taken over by Mrs. Collins' African violets is upstairs with eastern exposure. One large table with shelf beneath provides space for many plants. Choice blooming plants are taken to the living room downstairs.

"Soil for violets should contain plenty of sand and humus," says Mrs. Collins. "I do not buy peat moss or vermiculite for I get good results from soil found right here on the farm. We have some sandy soil, so I mix some of it with humus from our timber and good garden loam. Some growers tell me they

like a mixture of one part each of sand, good garden loam, peat moss and vermiculite. Plants may be encouraged to produce fine blooms by watering with cow manure steeped in water.

African violets can be watered from below by placing water in the saucers, but it must not be allowed to stand in water. Contrary to popular belief, water on the leaves does not hurt the plants unless it is below room temperature or the sun is allowed to shine on wet leaves.

A night temperature of 65° to 70° is good but a much higher one is all right for daytime. Early-morning or late-afternoon sun, direct sunlight filtered thru glass curtains or strong light are best for the plants. While they will bloom with less light, there are fewer flowers and the leaves are lighter in color. Plants are likely to be more spindly, also. With good care, plants bloom the year around with very little rest.

Popularity of this little flower which "has everything" has become so great the African Violet Society of America has achieved the remarkable record of a membership of 5,000 in a little more than 3 years. In June, a national convention of the members was held in Philadelphia with attendance from all over the continent, including Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Collins live on a 240-acre farm with the usual farm tasks to be done. Besides her housework she raises chickens, a garden and cans fruits and vegetables.

When queried about her favorite varieties, Mrs. Collins says she likes them all. "However," she added, "if I could have only one variety, I think I would choose Blue Boy. It blooms constantly and profusely and is an old standby which continues in popularity no matter how many new varieties are developed.

YOUR BUTTER-NUT COFFEE STRIPS BUY CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN

MAIL YOURS
BEFORE DEC. 15



JOIN THE CHRISTMAS CLUB NOW! NO MONEY — JUST KEY STRIPS

You can help give thousands of homeless children a glorious Christmas this year, simply by saving Butter-Nut Coffee key strips and jar labels, then mailing them to us by December 15.

No money, please. We supply the purchase fund, basing it on the number of labels and strips received.

YOUR STRIPS WILL HELP

The Butter-Nut Christmas Club is a yearly event. Thousands of Butter-Nut customers send strips and labels. Many save the year around to have a big contribution at Christmas time.

Some of the finest work is done by groups. Huge boxes of strips come from schools, church groups, Sunday schools and clubs.

The Club started in 1937 and has grown ever since. Last year Butter-Nut customers provided for 35,000 gifts. These went to children's homes in all states where Butter-Nut Coffee is sold.

REALLY NICE GIFTS

The gift list includes sleds, dolls, books, games, marbles, jump ropes,

balls, jacks, wagons, roller skates, scooters, kites, teddy bears, and tons of nuts and candy.

LET'S REMEMBER ALL

Our goal is to see that each child in every children's home in all Butter-Nut states is remembered with a gift this Christmas.

Whether we succeed depends on you. It is your strips and labels that make up the fund that buys the gifts. Whether you save few or many, mail them in by December 15.

The modern children's home cares well for its children. But Christmas is something special. Let's not forget a single one this year. Let's give them all a wonderful Christmas!

HOW YOU CAN HELP

Start now saving Butter-Nut Coffee key strips and labels. Send them to the address below before December 15. If you wish them credited to a specific children's home, enclose name and address of the home.

Then . . . start saving strips and labels for next year!

Butter-Nut Coffee, 701 So. 10th St., Omaha, Nebr.





NOW! Betty Crocker's STIR-N-ROLL BISCUITS

The One Great New Biscuit

Recipe OF ALL TIME!

GUARANTEED* to give you richer, flakier biscuits...with a wonderful tender crispy crust...top and bottom!

RICHER! These wonderful delicate golden crusted biscuits are richer and flakier than we ever baked before. You make them with a revolutionary new recipe developed by the Betty Crocker Staff of General Mills. And they're so easy to make that even a beginner can bake perfect biscuits the very first time.

EASIER! Far quicker than other home mixed recipes. No cutting in shortening. Simply pour Wesson Oil with milk into dry ingredients and stir. No floury mess to clean up. Roll or pat out the dough on waxed paper.

SURER! Here's why. First—this amazing new Betty Crocker STIR-

N-ROLL Biscuit Recipe has been tested and retested to perfection. Second—you use fine, dependable Gold Medal Flour and light, pure Wesson Oil. This great team makes STIR-N-ROLL Biscuits more tender—gives them a delicate, crispy crust, top and bottom. Gold Medal "Kitchen-tested" Enriched Flour never varies. You can count on every cupful—every time. And remember, Gold Medal makes wonderful bread!

*GUARANTEE: Cost of ingredients refunded if biscuits made with Betty Crocker's new STIR-N-ROLL recipe, Gold Medal Flour and Wesson Oil, are not superior to biscuits made with any other recipe. Itemize cost of ingredients used. Send with letter to General Mills, Dept. 262, 623 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis 2, Minnesota.

START WITH GOLD MEDAL FLOUR...
WESSON OIL...MILK



NO CUTTING IN SHORTENING. JUST
MEASURE WESSON OIL WITH MILK



Sensational recipe!

Here's all you need. Just these simple ingredients: Gold Medal Flour, milk, salt, baking powder, and Wesson Oil. Stir ingredients into bowl.

No guessing!

Wesson Oil is so easy to measure. Simply measure Wesson Oil and milk together in cup. Pour all at once into the flour mixture. Stir with fork!

"Betty Crocker" and "Kitchen-tested" are reg. trade marks of General Mills, Inc. Copyright 1950, General Mills, Inc.



Betty Crocker's STIR-N-ROLL BISCUITS

Make rolled, patted or dropped biscuits with this recipe!

Preheat oven to 475 degrees.

Stir together...

- 2 cups sifted GOLD MEDAL Flour
- *3 tsp. double-action baking powder
- *1 tsp. salt

Pour into a measuring cup (but don't stir)

- 1/2 cup Wesson Oil
- 1/2 cup milk

Then pour all at once into flour. Stir with a fork until mixture cleans sides of bowl and rounds up into a ball. Smooth up by kneading about ten times, with out additional flour. With the dough on waxed paper, press out 1/4 inch thick with hands or roll out between waxed papers. Cut with unfloured biscuit cutter. Bake 10 to 12 minutes on ungreased cookie sheet in very hot oven (475 degrees). Makes about 20 medium-sized biscuits.

NOTE: If doubling or tripling recipe, measure oil and milk into bowl, then pour all at once into flour.

SUCCESS SECRETS

1. For a thicker biscuit, roll dough 1/2 inch thick.
2. For nice straight sides, use sharp edged cutter and cut straight down into dough without twisting.
3. For biscuits with smooth tops, roll out dough between two sheets of waxed paper.

*If you use GOLD MEDAL Self-Rising Flour, omit baking powder and salt.

IMPORTANT: This sensational new Betty Crocker recipe developed exclusively for GOLD MEDAL FLOUR and WESSON OIL.



Gold Medal Flour comes in big, thrifty, family-size sacks of 25, 50 and 100 lbs.

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cooks!



"Easier to use", says Mrs. Louis Lauer, Pine City, Minnesota, 1949 prize winner at the State Grange Contest. "No more waiting, no difficult, special directions to follow. It's the easiest yeast yet and the fastest, too."



"Faster dissolving", says Mrs. Barbara R. Hayne, Des Moines, Iowa, 1950 State Fair Contest winner. "I never thought any yeast could be so fast dissolving! Just combine it with water, stir it well and presto! It's ready to use!"



"Faster rising", says Mrs. Lydia McDonald, Springfield, Illinois, first prize winner in "Governor's Cookie Jar" classification at 1950 State Fair. "I depend on it for quicker risings, finer results when I bake at home."

PRIZE COOKS PREFER FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

It's Easy to Do a Little "Shopping" in the Advertising Columns of Kansas Farmer

When you find the item you want, read the manufacturers' description and then hunt up your local dealer. Likely he has the product in stock you have been reading about in the Kansas Farmer.

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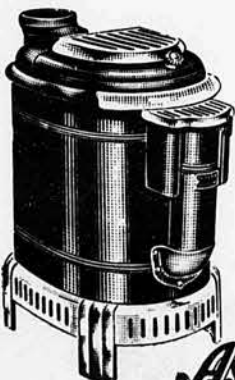
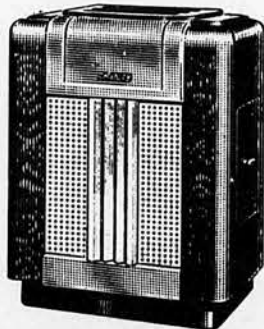
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The Recipe Corner



USE PRETTIEST CASSEROLE to make Potato-Chipped Beef Bake

- Quick Company Supper
- Potato-Chipped Beef Bake
- Tossed Green Salad
- Hot Bread with Garlic Butter
- Fruit Dessert

Coffee Milk

flowers; an old teapot, cream pitcher or vegetable dish. Some antique spoon holders and large cups and saucers filled with bright blooms will be conversation pieces among your friends.

HERE'S a meal, easy and quick to prepare, tasty and pretty enough to serve to your favorite company. Slice fresh, whole-wheat bread almost but not quite thru the bottom crust. French bread with its heavy crust is best, but not necessary. Sprinkle a little garlic salt into softened butter and spread on slices of bread. Put in small covered roaster and place in moderate oven until bread is hot all thru. You'll like it.

Break lettuce with fingers, do not shred with knife. Use as many other kinds of greens as available, including fresh spinach. Chopped green onions are always a must in a tossed vegetable salad. Radishes, of course, add a bright note of color. Just before calling your guests to supper, over all pour just enough French or Italian dressing to barely coat the leaves. Serve crisp and cold, never wilted. Keep in refrigerator until the last minute.

Potato-Chipped Beef Bake

In your prettiest casserole place layers of sliced potatoes, a sprinkling of flour, salt, pepper, lightly fried dried beef and grated cheese. The amounts need not be exact. Over all pour milk almost to the top of the ingredients. Cover and place in a moderate oven (375° F.) for about one hour or until potatoes are tender. Remove cover and brown slightly.

Chewy Pecan Cookies

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| ½ cup shortening | 2 eggs |
| ½ cup butter | ¼ teaspoon salt |
| 2½ cups brown sugar | ½ teaspoon soda |
| 2½ cups sifted flour | 1 cup broken pecans |

Cream together shortening and butter. Add brown sugar gradually, beating in each addition until light and fluffy. Beat eggs into mixture one at a time. Sift together flour, salt and soda. Stir into batter. Stir in pecans. Drop cookie batter by teaspoonfuls on well-greased baking sheet or pans. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for about 15 minutes. Makes about 4 dozen cookies.

News To You?

PORCELAIN and china dishes don't break as easily as pottery dishes. But pottery is less expensive to replace.

There's no food like onions to give zest to a wide variety of dishes. No other vegetable can be used so many ways. Raw slices of the big, mild sweet onions make good sandwiches, hot or cold. Cut thin slices and break into rings to combine with salad greens.

To stretch the flavor of onion in salad, let slices stand in French dressing a while before mixing the salad. Onions have that happy talent to make other foods taste better.

For an interesting effect, use something different for bouquets of garden

FROZEN

ALIVE

Special No. 5

50 lbs. Canadian Lake Winnipeg Silver Bass, SCALED, dressed, headless, glazed.

50 lbs. Canadian Lake Winnipeg Northern Pike, SCALED, dressed, headless, glazed.

100 lbs. Net of fish, packed in dry ice **\$30.00**

50 lbs. One-half of each variety of above order, packed in dry ice **\$16.00**

Interesting cook book free with each order.
WRITE FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST
FRADET FISH COMPANY
224 Front Street, West Fargo, North Dakota

Economical Cough Relief! Try This Home Mixture

No Cooking. Makes Big Saving.

To get quick and satisfying relief from coughs due to colds, mix this recipe in your kitchen.

First, make a syrup with 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its quick action on throat and bronchial irritations.

Put Pinex into a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of splendid medicine—about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and tastes fine.

And for quick, blessed relief, it is surprising. You can feel it take hold in a way that means business. It loosens phlegm, soothes irritated membranes, eases soreness. Makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

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There Are Easier Ways With Your Poultry Flock



You'll find them by keeping records and planning each day's work

By TOM AVERY
Department of Poultry Husbandry
Kansas State College

THE old adage that to be successful means lots of hard work does not apply so much today as it once did. Much real work and drudgery may be eliminated from the poultry enterprise by properly planning, not only each day's operations, but the year's operations. A few minutes spent each evening planning just what to do next day will save many steps and make the job easier. The man who works hardest isn't always most successful. But the man who plans his work and uses good judgment along with it is not only successful but is happiest in his work. Much labor is saved if all laying hens are housed in one building. It is more economical to build one large house than several small ones. Some persons still advocate keeping birds in small units to minimize disease. Actually there is little advantage in having separate houses to help keep down disease. In most instances the disease already has been carried from house to house before a correct diagnosis has been established.

For convenience, each poultry house should be large enough to warrant a feed room. For a long house the preferred location of a feed room is in the middle of the building. There it not only is the logical center for feeds and eggs, but also the center for electrical and water mains. Often the feed room must be located on one end of the laying house due to shape of farm, its relation to the road, or relation between residence and laying house.

Practically all poultry houses face the south, hence their length runs east and west. The feed room should be in that part of the building nearest to the road and to the residence. This is partially a precaution to keep feed or egg trucks restricted to the outer part of the farm in order to avoid introduction of disease.

If the poultry house is too small to warrant a feed room, it should certainly warrant a feed bin. Where feed storage bins are used there usually is one in each pen or every other pen. Once every two or three weeks bins

require the heavy work of emptying feed sacks into them, but their advantages are numerous. Grain and mash stored this way require little floor space. Feed is protected from rats and mice, and feed is available in the pen where it is to be fed.

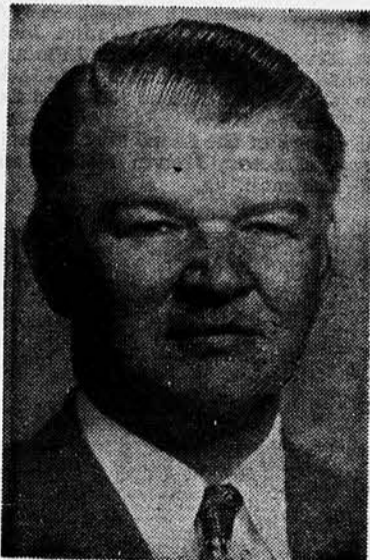
If the average commercial poultry farmer were asked what the most important piece of equipment on his farm is he would say his "overhead carrier." It is used when the house is long and all pens are on the same level. It may have one or two decks and is hung so it rolls on an overhead track, saves labor carrying feed, and bringing eggs from pens into the egg room.

More poultrymen are constructing egg rooms in their poultry houses. Where a large house is built, the egg room usually is located under the feed room. This eliminates carrying eggs from poultry house to residence. Eggs are graded and picked up for market from this room. It is best to locate the egg room below ground level. This makes a cooler, more humid holding place in summer and lessens danger from freezing in winter.

Most poultrymen who have tried it like the compartment-type nest. This nest is large enough for 50 laying hens. Each nest is 2 feet wide and 5 feet long. They have solid fronts and entrances are at ends next to wall of the pen. At least 4 inches of litter are placed in the bottom of the nest. Eggs are gathered by opening the lid on the front and thus exposing the entire compartment at one time. Nests of this type have several advantages. They are easy and economical to build. Being comparatively dark there is less egg eating. Because of deep litter there are fewer soiled eggs, and because of less crowding there is less egg breakage. It also is easier to gather eggs.

No modern poultry house is complete without automatic waterers. They not only save a great deal of labor but provide a constant supply of clean, fresh water. If running water is on the farm it should be piped to the poultry house.

Robert Smrha New Chief



Robert V. Smrha

ROBERT V. SMRHA has been named chief engineer of the Water Resources Division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, effective January 1. Announcement was made by Roy Freeland, secretary of the board. Smrha will succeed George S. Knapp, long-time chief engineer who requested to be relieved from administrative responsibilities. The board has re-employed Knapp to remain with the division as an engineer on a part-time basis. This will enable continued use of his broad knowledge and experience in this field, the board stated.

Smrha has been with the Board's Water Resources Division since January, 1930, and has served as assistant chief engineer since 1937. Following graduation from the University of Nebraska, he joined the U. S. Geological Survey, working on water studies thruout Kansas.

The new chief engineer is active in engineering circles. Since 1933, he

has been a Kansas licensed professional engineer. He is a member of the Topeka engineers club, Kansas engineering society and the American Society of Civil Engineers.



LLOYD BURLINGHAM'S

SKELGAS FARM REPORTER

One Thing We Desire

ONE THING WE DESIRE. Not one only. Human nature is never like that, but one thing more than all others.

This has been a good year on farms. Some ups and downs, of course. Agriculture is like that. But the harvests have been bountiful. Bins and mows and silos are full. The freezer bulges and the cellar shelves sag.

The outlook is not too bad. Production goals are high, a policy welcomed by every true husbandman. And very solid protection is afforded food producers against severe price slumps. Also we are so far laboring under less stringent controls than we earlier feared might prove necessary.

Yet there is one thing more we desire, particularly at Christmas. We want peace. Could the hearts of men the world over be tuned to the spirit of this season, then might we all be most humbly grateful to the Almighty for Christmas and its meanings. Then would we have this one thing universally desired—PEACE.

Try This Festive Christmas Recipe

Spicy Cinnamon Biscuit Curls

2 cups flour	4 tablespoons butter
3 teaspoons baking powder	1/2 cup brown sugar
3/4 teaspoon salt	1 teaspoon cinnamon
1/3 cup shortening	1/2 cup chopped nuts
3/4 cup milk	1/4 cup seeded raisins

Sift flour, baking powder and salt into mixing bowl. Cut in shortening until mixture is as fine as cornmeal. Add milk, mixing to a soft dough. Knead lightly 20 seconds. Roll dough into a rectangular piece about 6" x 18". Cream butter with brown sugar and cinnamon and spread on dough. Sprinkle with nuts and raisins. Roll like a jelly roll, cut into 1" pieces and place, cut side down, in buttered muffin pans. Bake in hot oven (425°F.) 15 to 20 minutes. Makes 18 curls.

Submitted by: Mrs. Clifford T. Moss
Route No. 1, Orange City, Iowa

Send your favorite recipe! None can be returned, but if yours is published, you win \$5! Send it TODAY! Address Dept. F-1250.

What they say about Farming for '51

More meat needed. Consumers will have more money, will buy more meat. Trend of meat prices will be upward while present world conditions exist.

More sows and gilts. Needed for early spring pigs. Indications are for even higher prices than last summer's \$25 per hundred.

Keep good dairy cows. Military activities bound to increase demand for fluid milk.

Chicken production down. 14% fewer raised on farms this year. Egg prices going up. Good pullets should make money.



Come to the Skelgas CHRISTMAS CARNIVAL



You'll sense the gay festive spirit of Christmas in the Christmas Carnival now going on at Skelgas stores everywhere. Gala pennants waving, Christmas color and sparkle. Excitement. And that warm, friendly feeling that makes Christmas what it is.

What grand Christmas gift ideas you'll find! Featured will be the gleaming new Skelgas Constellation Range that mother has so often pictured in her kitchen. This range "has everything." Huge Thermo-flo oven! Gridmaster Broiler! Monitrol Safety Top! Scores of other outstanding features. Also the new Skelgas Thrift-Omatic Water Heaters, famed for oceans of instant hot water. Great family gift!

And speaking of gifts, a valuable free holiday hints booklet will be given to every lady who visits the Skelgas Christmas Carnival. And kids—get your free book, a wonderful western storybook. 16 action-filled pages in full color. Don't miss the Christmas Carnival . . . at your Skelgas dealer's, Nov. 27 through Dec. 22.

Christmas HINTS

Tie Christmas packages for mailing with string that is slightly damp. It helps tie stronger knots. String shrinks when dried, making the package more secure.

Use candy bells, rings, stars and other interesting shapes, purchased at any candy counter, to decorate Christmas cookies. They'll stick on with icing, save time.

Color sugar or shredded cocoanut with a few drops of food coloring for added interest in decorating cakes and cookies.

"Wonderful Holidays ahead with my new SKELGAS Constellation"

"This year I'm actually looking forward to my holiday cooking," writes Mrs. John L. Hopkins of RFD No. 1, DeSoto, Kansas. "The big Constellation oven handles turkey, roasts or pastries with ease, and the meat oven is wonderful for broiling. In fact, I like everything about my Skelgas Constellation just fine," says Mrs. Hopkins. "I wouldn't be without it again."

SEE YOUR FRIENDLY SKELGAS DEALER TODAY!

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Skelgas DIVISION OF SKELLY OIL CO.

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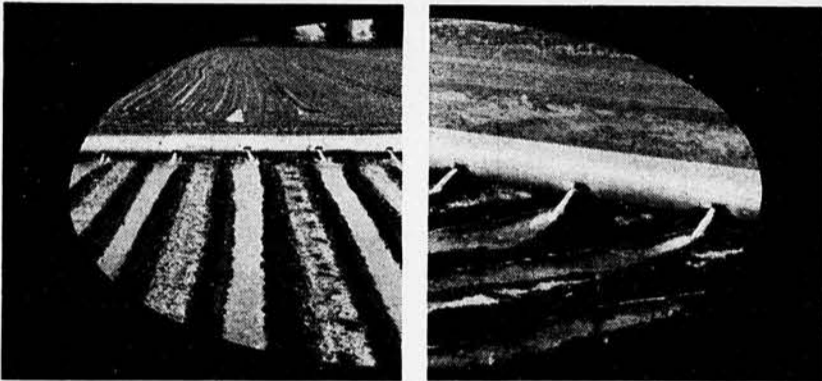
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GATED SURFACE PIPE

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AMES GATED PIPE is available in Galvanized Steel or Aluminum with SLIP-JOINT, "QCL" QUICK-COUPLING, or new "ABC" COUPLERS for instant, positive connections. Lengths and diameters to meet your needs.



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Name _____ Town _____
 Address _____ State _____
 Acres _____ Crops _____

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How Can Your School Improve?

(Continued from Page 1)



NEW BOOKS mean more interest in reading. Dickie Fewins and Eileen Nelson look over part of the expanded library at South Fairview. A total of \$150 was spent by the board for new books.

"Our first job was to redecorate the room for visual balance. Visual balance means getting an even distribution of light thruout the room. By spending \$150 on paint we got the desired results as recommended by school officials. Our ceiling is white, reflecting 80 per cent of the light striking it; upper walls are white, lower walls light green to reflect 51 per cent of the light.

"As recommended, we sanded the floor and finished it with clear seal to get 20 to 40 per cent reflection. Another \$100 was spent to install indirect lighting of an approved type. Any school can do it for \$90 to \$200."

In addition to painting and lighting improvements, South Fairview District 73 purchased \$150 worth of good books for its 10 students. "Failure to buy plenty of good library books for rural schools is a common fault," says Harlan Jennings, field executive for the office of the state Superintendent of Public Instruction. "Research has proved good books create a desire to read, and learning to read well is the key to getting an education," Mr. Jennings says. "Children who never learn to read well never really understand their school work and are handicapped for life."

Another expenditure at South Fairview District 73 has been \$400 for a good storm cave. "We felt the personal safety of our children was important," says Mr. Sharp.

Put in a Drinking Fountain

Other minor improvements that could be copied by any rural school at small expense are an automatic drinking fountain, a blackboard-type map, and a screened-in shelf in the hallway to protect food from flies. A new paint to treat blackboards for improved lighting also is available.

The day we visited at South Fairview District 73 the teacher, Darlene DeMeritt, and her 10 pupils were trying some new-type desks and chairs lent by Mr. Jennings.

"Desks and chairs should be fitted to the size of the pupil, should be of light maple to reflect 30 to 60 per cent of the light, and should be movable to allow group work," says Mr. Jennings. "More open floor space is needed in most schoolrooms. Movable desks and chairs would allow large areas of the room to

be cleared at times. If children are studying about Indians there ought to be room to erect a tepee right on the floor. Open floor space also would be valuable for playtime and other activities in bad weather."

Most improvements at South Fairview District 73 have been possible because of the new state school-finance law. "Some rural district boards still do not understand," says Mr. Sharp, "that the state will give their districts more state aid if they can meet certain requirements, one of which is to increase the budget for school improvement."

South Fairview has increased its budget \$1,000 in the last 2 years. Much of it is for higher teacher's salary. Two years ago the teacher was being paid \$175 a month. This was raised to \$250 last year and to \$260 this year.

Right Teacher Is Important

Importance of the teacher should not be overlooked in any school-improvement program, Mr. Sharp believes. "The teacher should have her college work in the elementary school field," he says. "Teachers who have studied for high-school teaching do not often have the needed requirements for a good rural teacher. Our teacher has 90 hours of elementary school work at Kansas State College, Manhattan. Her qualifications helped get us increased state aid for the improvement program."

Mr. Jennings backs up Mr. Sharp's thinking on the importance of the teacher. "We school officials now believe elementary school teaching is more important than that of high-school level," he says. "The reason is that the child's study and other habits are all formed during grade school. The new state school-finance law is designed to help rural schools provide better teachers and better school equipment."

Pupils at South Fairview school include: Janet Jackman and Eileen Nelson, 3rd; Gary Fewins, Donna Jackman, Ernest Lassman, Jr., and Flo Ann Thomas, 4th; Dickie Fewins, Dale Jackman, and Melvin Nelson, 5th, and Lucille Thomas, 8th.

Members of the board are: Kenneth Sharp, director; Melvin Nelson, and L. D. Lassman.



MAKE IMPROVEMENTS: These members of the school board planned and carried out improvements at South Fairview. They are, left to right, Melvin Nelson, L. D. Lassman and Kenneth Sharp, director.

You Will Pay and Pay

(Continued from Page 5)

meets in January—as most of them do—will face the problem of additional taxes, or heavy increases in present tax rates. Cities, school districts, and all the flock of little tax districts with which we have afflicted ourselves, will face increases in spending that will call for more revenues.

A federal sales tax is among the possibilities, altho it will be called a manufacturer's excise tax, or something like that. And such a tax might not apply to foods. The Administration and Congress will make every effort to avoid the federal sales tax; instead it is expected that higher selective excise taxes will be relied upon in that field. Federal taxes on cigars, tobaccos, liquor, malt beverages, are almost certain to be increased.

Election victory or no, the CIO and AFL will try to make the main reliance upon an excess-profits tax up toward 95 per cent of all profits in excess of those made by a business during a selected base period (with exemptions for small businesses and provision to allow a new business enterprise to expand—some.)

Congressional tax leadership in the new Congress may shy off from Labor's excess-profits tax proposal farther than in the present Congress. Senator George of Georgia and Representative Doughton of North Carolina, heading respectively the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means committees, express some reasonable fears that killing the goose that lays the golden eggs is not the way to get more golden eggs. The CIO leadership has no such fears; the AFL thinks the golden goose can be plucked more cleanly than the goose likes, without actually killing the golden egg layer.

Odds apparently are that an appropriation of some 10 billion dollars or so—what's a few billions more or less to the spenders—will be about the only important legislation enacted by the expiring 81st Congress. Altho the Administration will press hard to get statehood for Hawaii and Alaska.

Here's what some of the information services (Washington letters) are dishing up for their business clients:

Despite huge corn reserves (857 million bushels) a tight feed situation is strongly possible before 1951 crops are harvested next year.

Reason—expected big demand for meats.

Ten years ago, facing an increased demand for meat, government promoted a big increase in hogs. There was plenty of reserve feed; hog production was fairly well down.

This time it is different. Meat production and consumption are both at high levels. Hog and cattle numbers will be up next year. Wage rates and employment are high, expected to go higher as the United States goes military in a big way—50 to 60 billion dollars a year.

A sharp increase in meat production could call for more feed than is in sight.

This condition may take care of a feared wheat surplus. With average yields, and the export demand appar-

ently no greater, if as great, as this year, there is in sight a possible 650-million-bushel carryover, next June 30.

But the increased meat demand, meaning also increases in animals fed, may dig into the wheat reserves.

As Wayne Darrow (Washington Farmletter) sees it: "The realists figure it's entirely possible government may be subsidizing wheat for feed within two years, unless there's a real break in the war."

Now that election is over, and the Administration is prepared really to get going on the military program (even to the extent of admitting that the Marshall Plan is to become the martial plan for much of the world) better be prepared for real cuts and shortages in many civilian goods, is the warning from The Kiplinger Washington letter. And—

A flock of government orders will be coming along in the next couple of months, Kiplinger's informs its business clients:

"They will restrict use of many raw materials for civilian things, in order to save these materials for more urgent defense requirements."

Some raw materials to be limited—some of them before long may be banned entirely—for civilian use are these: Aluminum (already cut by 35 per cent), copper, lead, zinc, nickel, steel, tin, cobalt, manganese, cadmium, tungsten.

Auto production may be cut 20 to 25 per cent by next summer. Makers simply won't be able to get materials.

Here's a partial list of things made from the scarce metals: Knives, refrigerators, washers, dishwashers, mixers, toasters, garden and other tools, hardware, typewriters, office machines, window frames and blinds, radio and TV sets, pots and pans, roofing, bicycles, ironers, cigaret foil—add to the list anything and almost everything made of metal.

Barring all-out war, shortages in most lines should not be as bad as in World War II—but they will be noticeable. And with dollars more plentiful than ever, even after high and higher taxes (state and local as well as federal), prices are bound to go up. Planners see price controls as inevitable; rationing probable. Gosh, how they hate it!

However, the Administration at present is hoping to hold off on price-and-wage controls until the military program, with its billions to spend, really is under way.

This time should be several months off, unless the world situation becomes very much worse than it looks now.

Guernsey Record

Queen's Princess of C. D., registered Guernsey cow, has set a state champion record for J. L. Nelson, of Wichita. Her production of 11,578 pounds of milk and 607 pounds of butterfat is highest Advanced Register record of the American Guernsey Cattle Club to be made in Kansas by a junior 2-year-old in 365-day division. Sire of this cow, Cooper's H. Louie, owned also by Mr. Nelson, has 2 daughters in the Performance Register of the Club.

Present Practical Ideas At Annual Hort Event

THERE will be a lot of new "take home" ideas in Topeka December 8 and 9 for Kansas farmers attending the 84th annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

The meeting has been planned with the needs of the Kansas growers in mind, says Herb Drake, secretary. Latest information on growing, management and marketing of horticultural products will be presented by several eminent men of high authority in their respective fields.

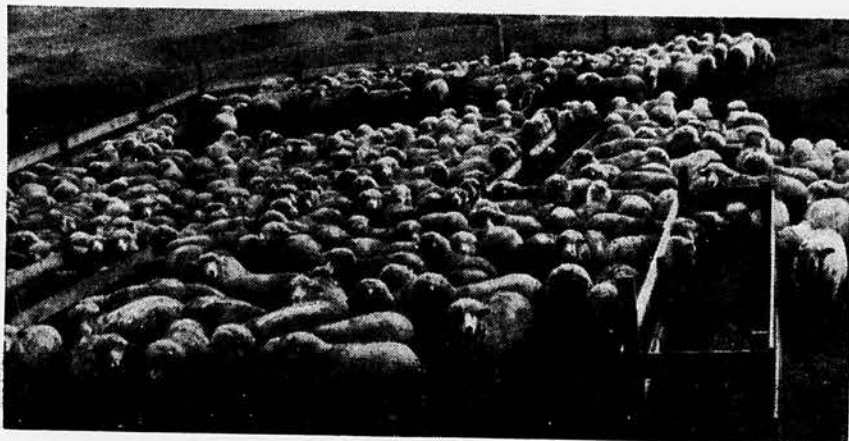
Chief speakers will be Stewart Chandler, associate entomologist, University of Illinois, and Prof. W. D. Armstrong, University of Kentucky. Main topic to be discussed will be evaluation of new sprays based on results of orchard operations in 1950. This will apply both to apple and peach growing. Small fruits, especially strawberries, also will come under careful discussion.

Ronald Campbell, of the horticulture staff at Kansas State College, will report on tree and small fruit work at the college Horticultural farm. Dr. Wm. F. Pickett, chairman of the horticulture department at the college, will give latest reports on various horticultural practices such as fertilizing with spray gun.

Written questions on horticultural problems sent in by growers will be discussed at a general "Question Box" session. Topics include 1951 fruit crop prospects, cultural practices, spray schedules, pruning needs and marketing problems.

Invited to the annual dinner on December 8 are all members of the state society, friends and guests. "Waves of Green," a technicolor talking motion picture, will be shown. Roy Freeland, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, will speak on "The Farm Picture Today and Tomorrow."

Surer Profits for Lamb Feeders



New Bacterin Prevents Losses

One of your greatest risks in lamb feeding can now be largely eliminated. Losses due to Enterotoxemia (Overeating Disease) caused by Clostridium perfringens Type D, can now be greatly reduced by a new bacterin developed in the Corn States research laboratories.

What It Does

For 3 years, this protective vaccination has been used on thousands of flocks. Former losses from the Enterotoxemia hazard were reduced to a fraction. Last year over 2,000,000 lambs were vaccinated, and feeders reported it the "greatest forward step in years," for better profits. Lambs could be put on full feed, grazed on wheat and bean pasture, cornfields—really PUSHED for earlier marketing.

Ask Your Veterinarian

Lambs 2 months of age or older may be immunized for full feeding period. Ten days are required for immunity to develop. Call your Veterinarian now for full information. Protective vaccination, sound management, proper sanitation, are your best profit safeguards, this year and EVERY year.

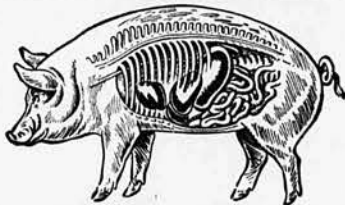
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FREE FOLDER For important information on feeding salt and trace minerals, write Morton Salt Company, P. O. Box 781, Chicago 90, Illinois.

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Grinds any feed—green, wet or dry. Snapped or ear corn, roughage bundles or bale flakes and no monkey business. It really grinds, and with ordinary farm tractor. Has both cutter head and heavy swing hammers. Adjustable Drop-Apron Feeder works in any position from ground to truck bed height. Get full information on this real honest-to-goodness Bear-Cat Grinder. Four sizes. Write—Western Land Roller Company, Box 136 Hastings, Nebr.

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ARCTICS. Flexible, easy-fitting, warm fleece lined, long wearing. Four and five buckle heights.



Women Choose Their Smart Style!

CORPORAL BOOT. A very popular style for wear over shoes. All rubber. Easy to put on and take off. Black, brown, red, or white.



Ball-Band is the Farm Favorite!

Long wear, weatherproof comfort and warmth—good style and smart appearance all have given Ball-Band its name for the rugged, honest quality that farm footwear must have. Today, as for more than 50 years, your best assurance of sound value and style is the Red-Ball trade-mark. Look for the store that displays the Red-Ball.



Look for the **RED BALL** on the sole



Ball-Band Weatherproofs

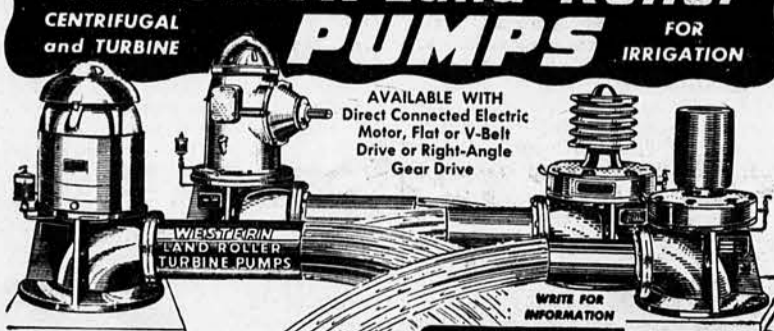
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When you find the item you want, read the manufacturers' description and then hunt up your local dealer. Likely he has the product in stock you have been reading about in the Kansas Farmer.

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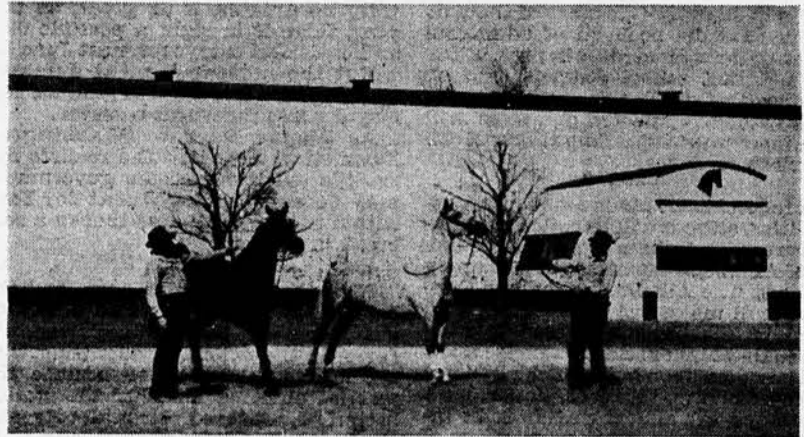
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ANY CAPACITY 300 TO 2500 GALLONS PER MINUTE, AND ANY LIFT FROM 10 TO 300 FEET

Early Growth of Kansas

(Continued from Page 13)



SADDLE-HORSE TRAINING BARN, 160 feet by 41 feet, has just been completed on the R. B. Christy Sunnyslope Farm, Scott City. Two of Mr. Christy's American Saddle Horses are in the foreground. Mr. Christy purchased the noted sire, Beau Bles, recently in Missouri.

tional shows, like the American Royal and Western Livestock Show, as well as district shows in the state.

Thruout the last 50 years there have been numerous Kansas breeders who have contributed to showing and improvement of horses thruout the nation as well as within the state. Space allows only a brief mention of a few of these outstanding personalities.

Important Names

Leading breeders of Percherons were as follows: J. W. Robison & Son, To-wanda; Henry Avery and Son, Wake-field; C. W. Lamer, Salina; George B. Ross, Alden; H. G. Eshelman, Sedg-wick; William Branson, Overbrook; McElwain Brothers, Burrton; Adam Becker and Son, Meriden; W. E. Dus-tin, D. F. McAlister, Paul Engler, all of Topeka; Lee Brothers, Harveyville; and Ed Nicholson, Leonardville.

Standardbreds were represented by H. G. Toler, Wichita; R. I. Lee, O. P. Updegraff, M. A. Lowe, all of Topeka.

Leading Belgian breeders included W. H. Bayless, Blue Mound; D. Cooper, Freeport, and J. M. Nolan, Lane.

Important breeders of jacks were H. T. Hineman and Sons, Dighton, and W. D. Gott, Fort Scott.

Breeds represented by one outstanding breeder each, include German Coach by Joseph Wear and Son, Barnard; American Saddle Horses by George Godfrey Moore, Topeka; American Quarter Horses by Dan D. Casement, Manhattan. One man, Herbert Woolf, Kansas City, at one time was one of the top American Saddle Horse breeders of the country, and is raising some of the leading Thoroughbreds of the United States at present.

Looking ahead in horse production, the future does not appear to be very bright. Draft horses and mules have declined rapidly in the past and there

does not seem to be any chance this decline will be stopped and a reverse trend developed. Driving horses, other than race or show animals, have been gone for 25 years. During prosperous times pleasure horses will continue to be popular, and may increase some, but any increase will be small. These horses are considered by many people to be luxuries and in less prosperous times may be reduced sharply in numbers. Probably the greatest chance for maintenance in numbers lies with stock horses, which perform useful services on our farms and ranches. The most encouraging point in the outlook for them appears to be an improvement in general all-around quality.

Best Meat Judge

Joel Morrison, senior agriculture student at Kansas State College from Council Grove, is winner of the John Morrell and Co., award for meat judging for 1950. He was presented a leather traveling bag by the company at a meeting in Topeka. He heads the college meat judging team which will compete in the International Livestock Show at Chicago November 25 thru December 2.

Other members of the college team are Bob Edwards, Manhattan, and Clint Davies, Reading. Alternate member is Willard Phillips, Council Grove. The coach is Ed Margerum.

Kansas Farm Income

Kansas has nosed out Wisconsin for 6th place in the nation in total cash farm income for the period January-August, recent USDA figures show. Total cash income from sales of live-stock and livestock products during that period was \$340,701, and for crops, \$287,811. Kansas' total was \$628,512 and Wisconsin's total was \$625,940.



CORN-BELT FARMER in the 1920's working a 9-horse team pulling a sulky plow and a 2-bottom plow. Such a scene as this is rarely observed today.

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Mr. Gilderbloom bought his HY-CROFT chicks in the Spring of 1950. They started laying at 4 1/2 months . . . at 5 1/2 months averaged from 120 to 125 eggs per day . . . and at only 6 months, produced 142 eggs from 202 pullets!
 Pedigreed, trapped, progeny-tested breeders produce HY-CROFT birds developed as carefully as hybrid corn. Good livability, fast growth, good body weight, heavy egg production. All mean **HIGHER POULTRY PROFITS** for YOU!
 Write for name of the HY-CROFT hatcheryman nearest you.

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BANCROFT, IOWA

Get Coombs Chicks for high-speed egg production. Farm tests prove they lay much better than average chickens. For large white eggs, get Coombs ROP strain, Leghorn chicks. Backed by 250-355 egg sires, 30 consecutive years. Crossing two unrelated strains gives you Leghorn chicks with sturdy vigor; real boost in production. If you prefer Austra-Whites, get our high-production chicks. Exceptional crossbred vigor; wonderful egg-laying ability. For eggs-meat combined, raise our Kansas State College strain White Rock Chicks. Place order now. Save money. Liberal early order discount. Free circular. Coombs & Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kan.

Bush's White, Barred Rocks, Hampshire Reds, \$8.95, pullets \$10.95, cockerels \$9.85; big type eggbred Brown, White Leghorns, Austra-Whites, Black, Buff Minorcas \$7.85, pullets \$12.55, heavies \$6.95, leftover \$5.95, FOB 100% alive. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

DeForest Master Controlled Breeding gives you top quality Blueblood Chicks at reasonable prices. Write for free information today. DeForest Hatcheries, Box E, Peabody, Kansas.

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National Laying Contests Reveal Austra-Whites laid more eggs per hen than crossbreds and Purebreds. America's highest pedigreed breeders of Leghorns and Australorps used for Berry's original strain Austra-Whites. Let trial order prove they can lay more eggs, grow faster, rugged as a mule. Write for Berry's illustrated catalog. Tells how to make more poultry profits with Berry's superior breeding. Be sure to ask about special half-price testing offer. Berry's Chicks, Box 621, Newton, Kan.

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Pure Holtzapfel ROP Strain White Rocks. Bred for fast feathering, quick growth, by Berry's controlled breeding methods. U. S. Approved. Fulfillment tested three times yearly with no reactors. Hatched by experts. Berrys fulfill customer requirements. Write for free illustrated poultry book and low prices. Berry's Chicks, Box 625, Newton, Kan.

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 1950 crop. Nice, light, mild honey. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Black English Shepherds. Breeder 25 years. Shipped on approval. 10c for pictures and description. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

Registered Sable Collie Puppies champion breeding. Christmas prices. Caroline's Farm Kennels, Burden, Kan.

English Shepherd Puppies. Spayed females. Also registered Collies. E. J. Barnes, Coliier, Kan.

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Chinchillas—Easy, profitable, hobby-retirement. Desirable quality. Reasonable price range. Write for literature. Visit. Devine's Chinchilla Ranch, 3300 Gillham Road, Kansas City, Mo.

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Earn Up to \$400 monthly raising Angora or New Zealand Rabbits. Plenty markets. Particulars free. White's Rabbitry, Newark 71, O.

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Let the Mailman help you save. Our advertisement in this issue tells how you can save by mail and earn 3% at the current rate. We'll be glad to send you full particulars. Max Noble president. United Builders Loan Association, 217 East Williams, Wichita, Kan.

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Exciting Hobby—Send \$1.00 for five unique Florida Coast shells. Free illustrated book. Variety Shells, Northern Office, Salem 7, Ind.

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Opportunity Awaits You Here . . . level 80-acre eastern Kansas farm close to village, electricity installed in home, owner includes 4 milk cows, 3 heifers, 2 brood sows, 16 shoats, team mares, 50 laying hens, farm implements, ready now at \$8,500! On gravel road, all pick-up routes, electric line, 6 miles high school depot village; 30 acres subject to cultivation, well and pond in pasture, 12 apple trees, 5 peaches, 4 plums, apricot, wire fencing, 3-room house, electricity and phone installed, good 34x36 barn, good set poultry buildings, 4 hog houses; you get off to a quick money-making start here at \$8,500 equipped, immediate possession. Details page 58 big free winter catalog many states. United Farm Agency, 2825-K6F Main St., Kansas City 8, Mo.

Own a Farm in the agricultural center of the United States. Write for new 1950 catalog describing many productive farms. Sulter Farm Company, Realtors, 1016 Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo.

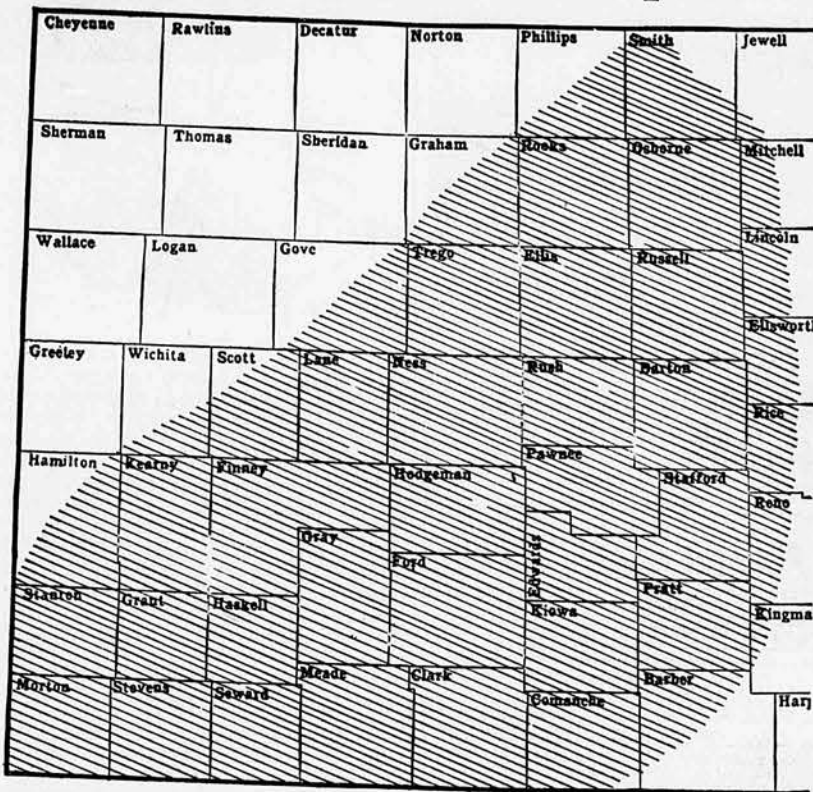
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Read Capper's Weekly and receive a gift. It's the most interesting and informative weekly newspaper you have ever seen. Write Capper's Weekly for details. Circulation Department K, Topeka, Kansas.

Where "Kiowa" Is Adapted



THE SHADED part on this map shows the approximate area in Kansas where the new wheat variety "Kiowa" is best adapted.

THE name "Kiowa" has been given to a new wheat variety released this fall by Kansas State College. Kiowa is a cross of Comanche on Chiefkan and is 1 to 3 bushels better in yield and 1 pound better in test weight than present varieties. It is better in quality than Pawnee and Wichita, but not quite as good as Comanche. It is adapted to the west half of Kansas.

Here are some characteristics of Kiowa, as compared with present varieties: It has a stiffer straw than Co-

manche, Tenmarq and Wichita, excels Comanche in resistance to shattering. It is resistant to stinking smut (bunt). Weakness of the new variety is susceptibility to loose smut. It also is somewhat more susceptible to leaf rust than Comanche or Pawnee but is slightly more resistant to stem rust. It is comparable to Comanche in susceptibility to Hessian fly.

The new variety is not as good as Comanche and Tenmarq for blending with weaker wheats.

Kansas Dairymen Win National Prizes

SEVERAL Kansas dairymen received high place awards at the National Dairy Cattle Congress, at Waterloo, Ia., September 30 to October 7. Nearly a quarter-million dairymen attended.

In the Jersey Show, Fred B. Smith, Highland, received a 5th place award for a bull calf; Beryl Smith, Highland, 4th, 2-year-old bull; George Smith, Highland, 5th, heifer calf, 4th, junior get of sire, and 9th, best 3 females; Smith Brothers, Highland, 4th, bull 3 years or over; Harry C. Kelman, Arlington, 6th, junior yearling heifer, 3rd, senior yearling heifer, and 9th, 4-year-

old cow; J. Lawrence Byler, Wellington, junior yearling bull, 5th, best-uddered class, 5th, produce of dam class, and 7th, 3-year-old cow; John Weir, Jr., Geuda Springs, 4th, 3-year-old cow, 2nd, heifer calf, and 6th, best 3 females; and James E. Berry, Ottawa, 5th, aged-cow class.

W. S. Watson, Hutchinson, was a consistent winner in the Ayrshire Show. His placings were: 2nd, junior get of sire; 2nd, best 3 females; 3rd and 8th, bull calf; 2nd, bull 3 years or over; 4th, 5th, and 6th, senior yearling heifer; 4th and 8th, best-uddered cow; 4th, aged cow; 5th, 2-year-old bulls; 5th, heifer calf; 5th, 2-year-old heifer; 5th, dairy herd; 4th, produce of dam; and 4th and 6th, get of sire.

Other Kansas winners were: Warren F. Bernstorff, Winfield, junior yearling heifer, and 9th, best 3 females; and Chester O. Unruh, Hillsboro, 7th, 4-year-old cow.

In the national Holstein Show, A. H. Mills and Sons, Hutchinson, placed 3rd in the heifer calf class. In the Milking Shorthorn Show, Retnuh Farms, Gene-seo, placed 7th in the class for 2-year-old heifers.

OF INTEREST TO ALL
Fish Bait—Over 20 recipes and suggestions only 10c and stamp. Many favorable reports received. K. F. Fisherman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kan.

RATS AND MICE CONTROLLED SAFELY AND EFFECTIVELY
 Rid your premises of rats and mice with new Evans Warfarin Rat and Mouse Killer. Relatively safe to use and very effective. Developed by the University of Wisconsin and recommended by the U.S.D.I., Fish and Wildlife Service, Branch of Predator and Rodent Control. Price for 1 lb., \$1.00 or 12 lb. cartons \$8.00 postpaid—with complete instructions for use. **EVANS ORCHARD SUPPLY CO., 303 Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo.**

\$37

DELIVERS THIS Genuine DODSON SILO

Here's a bargain for you . . . and for your hungry livestock. A Dodson "Red and White Top" Silo will furnish your livestock the cheapest feed possible, and you can pay for it out of income.

Here's what Shelly Sudderth, of Nowata, Okla., has to say: "I know my Dodson Silo paid for itself last year. This year, since running out of silage, it takes \$12 a day to replace it with purchased alfalfa hay." Ask for "Grass Silage" by Louis Bromfield and details on silos and Dodson Farm Buildings.

DODSON MFG. CO., INC.

WICHITA AND CONCORDIA KANSAS

HOGS

IT'S A FACT

Gentle Chester Whites Farrow, Raise Larger Litters That Gain Faster on Less Feed—Profitably Produce More Meat Type Market Toppers. For Facts, Write

CHESTER WHITE SWINE RECORD ASS'N
Levi P. Moore, Sec'y ROCHESTER, IND.



ETHYLEDALE FARM

Improved for type and big for litters. Best of breeding. Choice spring boars and spring gilts ready to go.

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PUREBRED SPOTTED POLAND BOARS



Fast Growing Bred for Profit Only Choice Animals Offered.

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SUPERIOR DUROCS

40 Excellent Spring Boars sired by Super Spotlight, Perfect Trend, Deets King, Crusader Ace—a boar battery second to none other. These are well-grown, rich red, heavy hammed, deep, thick with smoothness and short, well-set legs. Come or write as we can solve your boar problem to complete satisfaction.

G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.

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Fancy Spring Boars and Gilts sired by Royal Fleet Line First, He'll Do's Model and Super Model, a top son of the twice Ohio grand champion boar and from splendid dams.

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Offering Duroc Boars and Gilts

Full brothers and sisters to 1st litter this year. Also sons and daughters of First Base, Kansas grand champion.

WREATH FARM, Rt. 1, Manhattan, Kansas

Tamworth Pigs At Greensburg, Ok., Live-stock Auction, Fr., Dec. 15. 8 sow and 5 boar pigs. Papers furnished. Remember its doesn't take a cull Tamworth to make a top carcass. **D. L. Shelton, R. R. 1, Ripley, Ok.**

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Registered and Pure Bred **WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN CALVES** For Higher Production Herds

Exceptional offering of registered and pure bred Holstein, Guernsey and Brown Swiss heifers and bulls from the finest herds. Tested, vaccinated. Well started—no milk required. Fine selection always on hand. Approval shipment. Write today.

Lowest Prices on **HOLSTEIN Cows and Bulls** **J. M. McFARLAND & Son** Watertown 2 Wisconsin

NORTHCREST HOLSTEINS

Bulls from calves to 15 months old. From "Old Billy" daughters with records up to 730 lbs. butterfat and sired by our New York bull. Dams have DHIA records and are classified. **WESLEY NAUERTH, Riley, Kan.**

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN COWS

Our milking herd has increased to the point where we must reduce. Consequently we offer six or seven 2- and 3-year-old heifers that are just fresh, heavy springers, or in good flow of milk. Sired by Markmaster, Maytag Ormsby Fobes 14th, or King Arnold. They are from high record classified dams and the heifers themselves are of foundation caliber, are of nice type and milking heavily. Calves hood vaccinated. Priced very reasonable. Our last year's herd average was the highest in the nation (2x-16 to 30) with 584 lbs. of fat. **Ernest A. Reed & Son, Lyons, Kansas**

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULLS

Calves to serviceable age. Sired by Quin-Dale Inka Sargo, son of a proven sire, out of dams with records up to 506 lbs. fat, on 2 X DHIA records. Contact **MARTIN DICKINSON, Homewood, Kansas**

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

Large selection of Springer Heifers; also younger Heifers and Springer cows. **CHESTER FROBERG, Valparaiso, Indiana**

For Sale REG. JERSEY BULL CALF

Dropped March 6, 1950. Dam has record of over 500 lbs. fat in 305 days. Classified Very Good. Sire—Three Star Classified Very Good. **FREDLAND JERSEY FARM** Pretty Prairie, Kansas

AYRSHIRES

MOST PROFITABLE COWS

Big Milkers Hardy Rustlers. Good Grazers Perfect Udders. Write for Booklets and List of Breeders near you with Stock for sale. **Ayrshire Breeders' Association** 260 Center St., Brandon, Va.

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News of Kansas 4-H Clubs

HERE is the way one Kansas 4-H Club put pep in programs at local meetings. Norma Maechtlen, reporter for Ninnescah Valley 4-H Club in Sedgwick county, says her club bought a record player and public-address attachment. Growing popularity of square dancing and folk games prompted the new purchase. The club has been inviting other clubs in the county to join them in their recreation. Norma says their recreational program really has helped boost interest in 4-H Club work in her community.

Indian Creek 4-H Club members in Shawnee county are firm believers in the conservation phase of club work. Paul Decker, club reporter, wrote us the boys in his club planted Russian Olive trees around the Indian Creek school grounds this year as a project. These active 4-H'ers did more than beautify the grounds. They performed a community service which is helping them to be better citizens of tomorrow.

Beef projects are becoming more and more popular with Washington county 4-H'ers. Of all livestock projects, beef was most popular this year—58 members signed up. County Agent E. L. McClelland says it is interesting to note the improvement in this project in a few years. He says this past year many boys and girls carried well-selected and well-fed calves. Also, more members carried breeding heifers and quality was good. Bobby Jones, of Hanover, had the only deferred-fed project in 1950—he carried 3 Hereford steers.

Armin Samuelson, outstanding Kansas 4-H Club member, is a new county 4-H Club agent in the Sunflower State. He will work with members in Dickinson county. Armin, graduate of Kansas State College last May, was president of the Collegiate 4-H Club while an agricultural student there. He also was a delegate to Europe one year under the International Foreign Youth Exchange program. You will remember reading his interesting European letters in *Kansas Farmer*. Armin is a former Shawnee county 4-H Club member, for a while he was acting county club agent there.

King and Queen of the county fair! Jefferson county 4-H'ers elected some royalty to reign over their 1950 fair. Winners of the contest were Lyndal Ford and Mary McAfee, Cedar Circle 4-H Club members from Valley Falls. Official crowning of the King and Queen was done by Donna J. Kempton, home agent, on September 1, at intermission time at a party. Miss Kempton was in charge of the contest. The 2 winners reigned over the crowd at the party and over the 1950 4-H fair. Lyndal and Mary were chosen by ballot by 4-H members at a voting stand opened outside the township hall at Oskaloosa. A boy and a girl contestant from each club rode on a special truck in the county 4-H parade.

Many Kansas 4-H'ers are interested in handicraft production. Ribbon placings in handicraft competition at Rock Springs Ranch this summer were recently announced. Here are blue-ribbon winners: leather belts, Leo Weiderholt, Princeton; key cases, Lance Power, Kirwin; lustrous-lace lanyards, Kathryn Newman, La Cygne; lustrous-lace brace-

lets, Gary Larson, Clay Center, and Nelva Wood, Wakefield; wood carving, John Paulson, Lindsborg; hammered aluminum, Juanita Boaz, Tecumseh; and molded metal, Grace Rose, Wellington.

4-H Clubs have proved popular in many European countries. Austria is the latest to hear about. There now are 17,000 4-H Club members there, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Recently, 15 farm organization leaders from Denmark arrived in America to study agricultural extension activities. And one of the big ideas they'll take back home is the benefits for young people from 4-H Club work.

The story behind meat judging and identification activities of Sedgwick county 4-H'ers is both unusual and interesting. And it tells how one former outstanding Kansas 4-H'er has aided teams and what he's doing today.

Sedgwick county has had a meats team entered in the state contest for 16 years and has placed first 13 years! That record is waiting to be topped. This winning county has entered national or interstate contests 8 years. Five times they won a first place in the nation! Since 1942, there has been no national contest. For 2 years the county team represented Kansas at the American Royal Live Stock Show, placing 3rd both times. This year, the girl member of the team was high individual winner in meat identification at the Royal. These are only some of the winnings of teams of this county.

Studying meats first began in Sedgwick county in 1934. Ruby Corr, of the Ninnescah Valley club, started the first studies. At Kansas State College she studied meats under Professor MacIntosh. His class is considered among the best in the nation. After 1935, it became the practice in Sedgwick county that the team to win the state contest would coach the new team. In 1939, Leslie Kohl, member of the state winning team in 1938, started coaching teams. Except for a few years, he has been a coach. He writes, "We owe a great deal of credit to the packing houses and meat markets in Wichita for their fine co-operation in letting us work in their plants."

Kohl thinks other counties would have a good opportunity to win state contests if they would contact their packing houses where available, locker plants, meat markets and grocery stores. He points out Kansas has many county agents and home agents who have had college training along the meats line. They could pass on the information to club members. In judging, members learn to place classes by quality, conformation and finish. They judge beef rounds, chucks, ribs, and carcasses, and fresh pork hams and fresh pork sides. In identification work they learn to identify any cut you can buy in a butcher shop. Team members have to tell kind of animal, retail cut, wholesale cut from which retail cut was taken, and whether it is fresh or cured.

Kohl writes he hopes club members in many counties will become more interested in meats and do more work in this phase of 4-H Club activity. After all, he says, a recent survey of the National Livestock and Meat Board revealed only 9 per cent of the consuming public knew what they were buying when they purchased meat at a butcher shop. Kohl is now a leader of the Maize 4-H Club.

Discourages Insects

If the backs of oil paintings are rubbed with oil of cedar, it will prevent silverfish attacking them. — Mrs. Beulah Thompson.

Beef CATTLE

LAST CALL FOR THE SEASON'S PREMIERE EVENT

For the commercial and purebred Angus Producer

December 14, 1950 Dodge City, Kan.

Gateway to the Southwest

Several hundred head of commercial and registered cattle. A number of steer calves suitable for 4-H work.

For information write **Chester I. Bare, Sale Manager** Protection, Kansas

KANSAS ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer

Don't Forget the SOUTH CENTRAL HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION THIRD ANNUAL SHOW AND SALE

Friday, December 8, 1950 **Newton, Kansas**

Show at 10:00 A. M.—Sale at 1:00 P. M. **40 Head—24 Bulls, 16 Females**

Polled and Horned For catalog address **Phil H. Adrian, Sale Mgr., Moundridge, Kan.** Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer

HEREFORD BULLS

Registered Hereford bulls for sale now at the farm. Big rugged bulls 20 months old. Sons of Jupiter Blueblood 3rd by Lloyd Domino by Prince Domino Mixer. This bull stood first in class at American Hereford Association Round-Up Show and Sale. **ARTHUR ATTWOOD, Silver Lake, Kan.**

LOCUST DELL FARM OFFERS SHORTHORN BULLS

Calves to serviceable age. **W. S. MISCHLER & SON, Bloomington (Osborne Co.), Kansas**

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

POLLED MILKING SHORTHORNS

Polled calves, dark red and dark roan out of large, blocky nice uddered, R. M. Polled Cows, with DHIA records as high as 12,000 lbs. milk and 500 lbs. butterfat. Calves sired by Polled bulls. Classified Very Good, out of cows R. M. classified Very Good and Excellent. A small select, tested, classified herd. **G. W. SHANNON, Geneseo, Kansas**

We Have Been Using Proven

Milking Shorthorn Bulls

With a plus index for the past 5 years, or sons of proven bulls. Why take chances when we can supply you with bulls from calves to breeding age out of R. M. dams. Also a few females.

Gary C. Brown & Sons Great Bend, Kansas

REG. MILKING SHORTHORNS

For Sale—Fresh Cows and Heifers, also one yearling bull calf.

A. P. SCHENDEL Homewood, Kan., (Franklin Co.)

HI PLAIN MILKING SHORTHORN FOR SALE Bulls up to 18 months. Sired by Marbar's Roan Victory 13 R. M. & Milkyway Duke 11 R. M. Herd DHIA Test at 4.5% B. F. **Fred Rogers, Menlo, Kansas**

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Reliable Advertisers Only are accepted in Kansas Farmer

Made Sure of Grass Then Bought 1,000 Ewes



GOOD GRASS will mean success for this ewe flock on the Howard Benton farm, Decatur county. Vaughn Miller is the herder.

WHEN you have 1,000 hungry eyes around, you need lots of dependable grass. No one knows that better than Howard Benton, of Decatur county. Mr. Benton had been in the sheep business years ago and wanted to get back into it on a big scale. But he knew he had to have a grass program first.

"I had 284 acres of marginal land that needed to be taken out of crop production," says Mr. Benton, "and I also had some good native pasture that had not been overgrazed. I started re-seeding 4 years ago and got my 1,000 ewes this year, after I was sure my grass would take care of them."

He seeded 91 acres of former cropland to Buffalo grass, 22 acres to Crested Wheat, and 115 acres to a brome-sweet clover mixture. He will sow 20 to 25 acres of Madrid sweet clover in some "grow-back" pasture this fall.

All the grass is now well established and is being grazed. No attempt is made to rotate grazing. "I don't know yet whether brome grass is going to be the answer for this upland clay soil," says Mr. Benton. "Right now it is doing a good job but the weather has been favorable. It may not last during a drouth period."



STILL LUSH after having been grazed by sheep is this Crested Wheat grass on the farm of Howard Benton, Decatur county. Mr. Benton, shown in the picture, has reseeded 284 acres to grass.

Mr. Benton also reports some loss of ewes on sweet clover. "It isn't great, however," he says, "and I believe the extra gains I will get on my lambs will more than offset the losses."

Fifty-six acres of the reseeded grass were seeded in wheat stubble and the rest in summer fallow. "I believe the grass seedings definitely need a clover on upland," says Mr. Benton. "I had to reseed some of mine because of blowing where I seeded in summer fallow. There also is danger of a heavy rain washing out the seed if the rain comes too soon after planting."

With his ewe flock Mr. Benton is closely following the breeding-and-management program worked out by Carl Elling, Kansas State College Extension specialist. This program calls for lambs dropped in November and December to be marketed on the early spring market when prices are highest.

Sewing Helps

I have found an easy way to remove buttons from a garment without damaging the cloth. Just hold an ordinary comb under the buttons and cut them off with a razor blade or knife. This way eliminates cutting the garment.
—Mrs. L. C. H.

HOLSTEIN SALE

Beckner Semi-Dispersal of Registered Holsteins
and Shetlar's Complete Dispersal of
Grade Holstein Cows



4-H Bldg., Wellington, Kansas
Wednesday, December 20, 1950

12:30 NOON — SALE UNDER COVER

This sale consists of about half of Wallace Beckner's registered herd and Luther Shetlar's entire grade herd. This is one of top grade herds of breed. From the Beckner consignment some of the best cows ever sold out of the herd both in type and production. The herd has been on continuous test and has an average of 470 lbs. butterfat for 4 years. With a top of 545 lbs. fat in 1948. The cattle selling from this herd have a classification score of 85 points. A 3-year-old daughter of Daisy (highest record daughter of King Creator Champion Segis) with three records above 700 pounds of fat. Also 3-year-old daughter of Shungavally Pabst Beets Dotty with 630 pounds fat, maternal sister to our herd sire. Two 2-year-old heifers to freshen soon after sale. A 602-pound fat "Very Good" cow, also her 2-year-old daughter by Burke. Another daughter from a "Very Good" 3 times 600 cow. An extra choice bred heifer from a 715-pound 305 day cow. The last 6 records above 600 pounds. 2 daughter of Heersche Commander King, one of Kansas top bulls. Other foundation cows above 500 pounds fat. Service-age bull and bull calf. These cows are from the heart of our herd. Seldom can you buy this quality at any dispersal. If you want foundation cows here is your opportunity. Following is a list of dams of daughters selling:

Banostine Daisy of Riverview	"Very Good"	730 lbs. fat	365 days
Triune Chole Nona	"Very Good"	715 lbs. fat	305 days
Shungavally Pabst Beets Dotty	"Very Good"	630 lbs. fat	346 days
Lady Colantha Johanna Gloria	"Very Good"	607 lbs. fat	365 days
Waltcha Zelma Homestead Segis	"Very Good"	602 lbs. fat	311 days
Reservoir Dorothy DeKol	"Very Good"	570 lbs. fat	365 days

From the Shetlar consignment, we are reducing our herd and selling all our grade cows. This is an outstanding group of high producing daughters of proven sires. There are 6 daughters of Meierkord Triune Supreme Inka, Silver Medal sire with plus 80 fat proving. 26 completed lactation records average 530 fat with individual records from 514 to 1,031 fat. They include my top cow with 86,705 milk and 2,904.4 fat in her last 4 lactations. She was fresh November 1 and going strong. My second high cow with 600 fat in her first 250 days. A 740-pound cow with a 707-pound daughter due in January. One with 4 records over 500 pounds fat and the other with records of 514 and 627. Selling are daughters of Meierkord Triune Beauty Dixie with plus 48 fat proving. Daughter of Shetlar's Sire Triune Improver, a son of "Inka" with daughters making up to 600 fat at 3 years. They are from high record dams and have high record sisters. The average production of grade cattle the last 5 years is 475 pounds fat. Where can you buy more production? The service sire is Posch Crystella "Tidy." His 4.2% dam has 3,230 fat in 1st 5 lactations, with 740 pounds fat at 3 years on 2 X. His 4.4% grand dam has 5,333 fat in her first 8 lactations with 852 fat at 10½ years and still going strong at 13 years. Selling will be a son of the 1,041 fat cow, and an extra serviceable age bull from my highest record registered family. Both from "Tidy." Where can you buy more future production?

Auctioneers: Charles W. Cole, Mike Wilson T. Hobart McVay in box

For further information or catalog write owners:
WALLACE J. BECKNER, 4 miles west and 1 mile north of Belle Plaine, Kansas. — Phone 3-F-2

LUTHER SHETLAR, 4 miles west and 1 mile south of Conway Springs, Kansas. — Phone 27-F-22

Health papers with each animal.



SOUTHEAST KANSAS DISTRICT SALE OF MILKING SHORTHORNS

At the Sale Pavilion, Fredonia, Kan.
Friday, December 15 — 12:30 P. M.

30 Females -- 8 Bulls

This offering includes 18 cows that are backed by good breeding. Some are fresh, some will freshen soon, and others will be fresh later. 11 heifers that show a lot of promise and 8 bulls that you will like to have to head your herd.

Attend this sale and invest in the Two-Way Profit breed.

For catalog write

C. O. HEIDEBRECHT, Sale Manager

Inman, Kansas

Auctioneer: Gus Heidebrecht

Pedigrees: Joe Hunter

December 16
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Friday, December 8

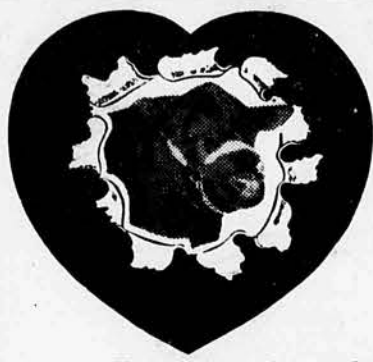
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MIKE WILSON, Livestock Editor
912 Kansas Avenue
Kansas Farmer - - Topeka, Kansas



**ATTENTION—Breeders, Farmers
and Commercial Producers
Plan to Attend the**

**HEART OF AMERICA
ABERDEEN-ANGUS
ROUND-UP SALE**

To be held at the Purebred Livestock Sales Pavilion in

**South St. Joseph, Mo., on Thursday, Dec. 7, at 1 P. M.
100 Head Sell in This Big Sale**

Mostly Registered Angus, some Commercial Cattle

A GOOD PLACE TO BUY—Plan now to fill your needs at this sale. You will find herd bulls, range bulls and bull calves. Also bred and open heifers to suit breeders, farmers and commercial producers. Consignors from many of the good herds of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska.

**THIS SALE SPONSORED BY THE
HEART OF AMERICA ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**

Write today for catalog to

Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

Orin James, President, Penney & James Farms, Hamilton, Missouri
S. E. Fifield, Treasurer, Blackpost Ranch, Olathe, Kansas
L. S. Beck, Secretary, Winn-Larr Farms, Smithville, Missouri
Auct.: Roy G. Johnston, Belton, Mo. Bert Powell with this publication



**COMPLETE DISPERSION OF THE KINGS HI-WAY
Polled Hereford Herd
of the B. F. PALMER ESTATE**

The sale will be held under a tent on the B. F. Palmer Farm
2 miles east and 1 1/4 miles north of

Pittsburg, Kansas

Friday, December 8, 1950

at 11 A. M.

This Complete Dispersion Sale is necessary due to the death of B. F. Palmer which resulted from an auto accident.

46 Head Sell in This Kings Hi-Way Polled Hereford Dispersion

The Sales Offering—1 herd bull Kayo Worthmore calved March 7, 1946. He is sired by a son of Worthmore Beau 10th. 23 young Cows, 6 with calves and rest will calve in spring. 4 coming 2-year-old Heifers. 7 coming yearling Bulls. 4 coming yearling Heifers. Bloodlines selling—Ridley Mischief, Advance Fairview, Beau Domino, Buster Domino, Aster Advance 22nd and Advance Kendale. Health of Cattle—All Tb. and Bang's tested.
Farm Machinery and Tools sell at 11 A. M.

Farm at Auction—Selling at 1 P. M. the Kings Hi-Way Polled Hereford Farm with 2 new cattle barns, good grass, plenty of water, electricity, good roads to farm. An ideal stock farm of 270 acres. Write today for information to sales manager.

For sale catalog and other information write to
DONALD J. BOWMAN, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Missouri
Auctioneers—Jewett Fulkerson and C. C. McGinnis



A "DOUBLE FEATURE"

POLLED HEREFORD EVENT

Oklahoma Polled Hereford Association will sell 60 head of
Select Cattle at the Fair Grounds

Enid, Oklahoma — December 12, 1950

In the offering will be some of the very tops from leading Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas herds. 30 Bulls, most of them ready for service and the kind that will do the job for the progressive breeder. 30 Females—including both bred and open heifers. The show at 9:30 A. M. and sale at 1:00 P. M. A. E. Darlow—Judge. Freddie Chandler, Auctioneer. This event is a leading service for good Polled Herefords. For your catalog write: Glenn Kreuzer, Sale Manager, 1340 Plum St., Lincoln, Nebr.

December 13—Turkey Creek Polled Herefords, Enid, Okla., are selling 45 head true foundation stock, Fair Grounds, Enid, Okla. Featuring the "get" and "service" of ALF Choice Domino 31st. This sale will include truly top producing cows ready to work for you. For catalog address: Geo. Gilger, 1710 E. Elm St., Enid, Okla. Don't miss these events. Two big sales on successive days in the same location. Freddie Chandler, Auctioneer.



**CONSIGNING 4 HEAD TO THE
KANSAS POLLED HEREFORD ASSN. SALE
Hutchinson, Kan. — December 11, 1950**

4E Real Prince Plato—Calved Feb. 12, 1949, by Prince Plato by Real Plato Domino and out of a granddaughter of Star Domino 6th. 4E Pauline 10th—Calved March 24, 1949, by Prince Plato and out of Mixer's Cinderella by Lorena Mixer. Bred July 7, 1950, to Beau Perfect 24th, our top herd sire. MF Shawnee Domino 12th—Calved March 8, 1949, by Pawnee Domino 22nd and out of Mulvane Lass bred to Council Domino. MF Paulette 20th—Calved Aug. 17, 1949, by Pawnee Domino 22d and out of Mulvane Lady 8th. Sells open. All of the cattle are tops in quality with a lot of size for age. Our main ranch is located near Topeka, Kan., while our Mulvane Ranch is in Rossville, Kan., with Francis Davos, foreman.

ALLEN ENGLER & SONS, Route 1, Topeka, Kansas
5 miles south and 1 mile west of Topeka, Kansas



**IN THE
FIELD
MIKE WILSON**

Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

MISSOURI POLLED SHORTHORN BREEDERS SALE, at Sedalia, October 23, had buyers from Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Illinois and Texas. This was the 8th annual sale. The average on 85 lots was \$357.06 with 21 bulls averaging \$437 and 64 females averaging \$364. Top bull went at \$900 and top female at \$695.

The **NATIONAL RED POLL SALE** held at Springfield, Ill., on November 9, averaged \$411.70, according to a report sent us by F. A. Sloan, secretary, Red Poll Cattle Club, Lincoln, Nebr. This average was slightly higher than the 1949 sale. Bull top was \$750 which was \$130 above the 49 top bull. The top cow this year was \$660 slightly lower than 1949. Auctioneers were Glen Weikert and Bert Powell.

R. F. & M. R. HARTLEY, Baxter Springs, started breeding Shorthorn cattle just 10 years ago. They decided to hold their first production sale at the farm on November 4. A bull top of \$700 was made when A. F. Harris, Troy, purchased lot 1, a June yearling at that figure. Top female was lot 35, with a heifer calf at foot, selling to James F. Fitzgerald, Mayetta, at \$550. Twelve bulls averaged \$550 per head, 35 females averaged \$360, and 47 head sold averaged \$409. Mervin F. Aegerter managed the sale. C. D. Swaffer, assisted by press representatives, conducted the sale.

The **MISSOURI HAMPSHIRE SHEEP BREEDERS** bred ewe sale, Columbia, November 11, made an average on 53 bred ewes of \$68.25 per head. Two January ewe lambs sold for \$75 each. Four head sold for \$177.50, \$150, \$130 and \$125. The top ewe at \$177.50 was consigned by Glen Armentrout, Norborne, and was purchased by Herbert A. Duffy, Stephens, Mo. The ewes ranged in age from yearlings to 6-year-olds. Prices ranged from \$42.50 to \$177.50, with only 4 head selling above \$85. Most of the offering went to Missouri buyers. Iowa, Illinois and Arkansas buyers also made selections. Bert Powell was auctioneer.

The 4th annual **COWLEY COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SALE** held at Arkansas City, November 3, marked a new high for this organization's sales. This record was made when Ed Powell, Hazelton, paid \$1,610 for lot 12, SR. Larry Domino 967th, consigned by Steklar Ranch, Douglas. Top-selling female was lot 39, a bred heifer coming from the O. Boyd Waite consignment and selling to Ed Powell at \$600. Twenty-four bulls sold averaged \$460 and 18 females, several of them 1950 calves, averaged \$360. Forty-two head figured a general average of \$424 per head. Charles H. Cloud managed the sale. The auction was conducted by Bill Heldenbrand, assisted by press representatives.

WILLOWMEDE FARM, owned by Elmer Schmidt, of Newton, made a production sale of registered and grade Ayrshire cattle in Newton at the Fair Grounds, November 17. Demand in this sale for both registered and grade cows proved very outstanding. In the registered section, the top cow brought \$470, going to Will S. Rowland, Newton. In the grade consignment, a top of \$390 was made. This cow was purchased on the bid of Fred McClure, Newton. The Schmidts dispersed their grade cattle in addition to about 25 head of registered Ayrshires. The cattle mostly were sold locally and bidding was very active. Mike Wilson sold the offering, assisted by Walter Hand and Eli Bontrager, local auctioneers.

The **MID-KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS SHOW AND SALE**, held at the Saline county fairgrounds, Salina, saw 64 lots of good-quality Shorthorn breeding stock bring an average of \$409 for a total of \$26,176. The sale was one of the best the Mid-Kansas Association has ever held. Demand for good Shorthorn cattle kept most of the consignments in the state.

The top-selling bull in the sale, Prince Favorite 3rd, was consigned by Richard Tindell, Burlingame, and sold to Mur-Len Farms, Olathe. Seven other heifers were purchased by the Mur-Len Farms to go along with this good son of Prince Favorite 2nd, making them the heaviest buyers in the sale. Top-selling female in the sale, Emma F, was consigned by Dale Olson, Leonardville, and went to Leo Schmitz, Marysville. Sale manager was Mervin F. Aegerter, Seward, Nebr.

In the dispersal sale of **JOHN W. SPENCER** registered Herefords, at Marysville, October 31, William Belden, well-known Hereford breeder of Horton, purchased the top-selling bull, CJ Royal Duke 3rd, for \$5,000. This was a March, 1947, son of WHR Royal Duke 33d. The top female was bought by Fowler Knapoth, Kanopolis, for \$735. Ten bulls averaged \$974 and 70 females averaged \$464. The 80 head auctioned made an average of \$528. Glenn I. Gibbs, Hereford breeder of Manchester, took several females from the top end of this offering to add to his already good herd of registered cattle. Mr. Spencer will be located after November 1 at the Bliss & Flynn Ranch south of Kansas City. He will be manager of that registered Hereford breeding establishment. Freddie Chandler sold the offering, assisted by livestock press representatives.

There was splendid interest shown in the **NORTHWEST MISSOURI HAMPSHIRE BRED EWE SALE** at St. Joseph on November 25. Fifty bred ewes were sold for an average of \$83.15 with a top of \$172.50. A show was held the morning of the sale and the offering was classified into blue, red and white groups. Judge of the show was Henry Bock, Wichita. He placed 21 head in the blue ribbon group. The 21 blue ribbon ewes averaged \$106.50. Ordinarily, age makes a lot of difference in selling sheep but apparently in this auction the type, quality and breeding was given more consideration than age. Thirteen yearlings were sold; 14 2-year-olds and the high-selling ewe at \$172.50 was in this group; 10 3-year-olds and 13 head were from 4- to 6-year-olds. Three 4-year-old ewes sold for \$125 each. The high-selling ewe at \$172.50 was consigned by Glenn Armentrout & Son, Norborne, Mo. Second high-selling ewe at \$150 was consigned by Joe Martin, DeKalb, Mo. Mike McGettigan, Maryville, Mo., was a heavy buyer in the sale and he bought the 2 high-selling ewes and sev-

eral more of the higher-selling ewes. Kansas buyers purchased 10 head. The Kansas buyers were Henry Bock, Wichita; Plants Brothers, Hoyt; Mrs. A. P. Laroff, Troy; and Frank Symms, Whiting. Bert Powell, Topeka, was auctioneer. Glenn Armentrout, president of the association, and Keith Walker, St. Joseph Stock Yards Journal, assisted in the ring.

The **KARL AND HENRY ZIMMERMAN ANGUS DISPERSION SALE**, October 28 at Maryville, Mo., was well attended, with buyers from 6 states.

The senior herd bull, Eric Prince M10th, sold for a top \$860, going to A Bar E Ranch, Loretta, Nebr. The junior herd sire, Prince 47DD, sold for \$570 to Alfred Flain, Council Bluffs, Ia.

The 35 lots of cows and calves were well received with top cow and calf combination totaling \$855. The cow went to Glen W. Steward, Wichita Falls, Tex., for \$500. The bull calf brought \$355 to Marion Summers & Son, Princeton. Another cow and calf combination sold to Chet Myrick & Son, Stanberry, for \$850.

The sale included 19 bred heifers and dry cows averaging \$431. The top for this group was \$700 paid by Earl Laughlin, Kirksville. The 4 open heifers averaged \$484. Sixty lots averaged \$584. Col. Roy Johnson, Belton, was auctioneer, assisted by men of the press.

IRVIN FRENCH'S DUROC sale on October 23 at Troy was one of the good Duroc sales of the year. The offering, while not large for their age, were well received. The crowd was eager to buy them. Bert Powell, auctioneer, sold the 40 head in just a little over one hour. Nineteen boars averaged \$81. The gilts, 21 head, averaged \$71.50. The top boar was lot 22, a son of Kansas Broadway, and he sold for \$160 to Edward Hadorn, Savannah, Mo. Lot 1, a boar also by Kansas Broadway, sold for \$120 to D. A. Halzhey, Bendena. Lot 6, a boar, a son of Kansas Broadway, went to B. E. Daub, Severance, at \$97.50. Gilts topped at \$125 and this March 8th daughter of the Clipper was purchased by Don Briethaupt, Lawrence. This buyer selected 2 additional gilts at \$80 each. N. P. Fleek, Wathena, paid \$90 for a gilt sired by Drama. F. E. Schoefelder, Troy, bought 3 head and Gerald Rawles, Leona, bought 7 head. Mr. and Mrs. French were well pleased with the outcome of their sale. Sam Prawl, Severance, and Chas. Foster assisted in the ring.

Consignors to the **TWO-STATE RED POLL SALE** held at the fair grounds, Topeka, on October 27, received an average of \$327.92 on 36 head. Twenty-eight females averaged \$333.39 with 8 bulls averaging \$308.75. It was an even trend of values with no extreme tops. Top bull at \$515 and top cow at \$500 were the only animals to reach the \$500 or more figure. Cows averaged \$373.30; bred heifers averaged \$342.14; open heifers averaged \$297.50. The Kansas buyers certainly supported the sale well. Kansas buyers were Herbert Paul, Benton. He bought the top open heifer consigned by Hillard Eversmeyer, Troy, at \$430 and the top bred heifer at \$425 was consigned by Eldon L. Locke, Burns. Mervin Devenblas, Salina, bought a yearling bull and a yearling heifer; Clarence Condra Jr., Protection, bought 2 cows and 2 yearling heifers; Gene Loeppke, Penalosa, yearling heifer; Robert Hoefler, St. Marys, a cow, Wm. P. Henry, LeCompton, a cow; L. E. Shaeffer, Centralia, bull calf; H. E. Reed, Attica, heifer; Willis R. Miller, Mullinsville, bull and 3 heifers; G. A. Reed, Pleasanton, bull and heifer; G. W. Locke, Burns, a bull; Elgie Broomfield, Edmund, bought the top bull consigned by B. R. Anderson & Son, Partridge, at \$515. They also purchased 2 heifers.

Buyers of the largest number selling was Hunter & Hunter, Bedford, Ia. Included in this group was a bred heifer and 4 cows. The top cow of the sale at \$500, consigned by J. E. Loeppke & Son, Penalosa, went to these Iowa buyers. Two bred heifers sold for \$425 and one of these was consigned by Allen Young, Meadville, and bought by Jerry Vyrostek, Weatherby, Mo. A total of 4 head went to Missouri, 7 head to Iowa, 1 to Nebraska, 1 to Oklahoma and 23 stayed in Kansas.

The two-state group (Kansas and Missouri) decided to hold their 1951 sale at Topeka on Friday, October 26. Bert Powell, Topeka, sold the offering, assisted by Mike Wilson of Kansas Farmer, W. H. Severin of the Red Poll Cattle Club, and Auctioneer Rex Carpenter, Rose Hill, Ill. F. A. Sloan, secretary of the Red Poll Cattle Club of America, read the pedigrees. J. E. Loeppke, Penalosa, was sale chairman for Kansas, and L. H. Issacs, Wheeling, was sales chairman for Missouri.

Beef CATTLE

**REG. POLLED AND HORNED
HEREFORD AUCTION**

In conjunction with the
LARNED LIVESTOCK SALE

Larned, Kansas, December 7

Offering 5 Cows with calves by side. One open Cow and one 2-year-old Heifer, 5 15-month-old Heifers, one 14-month-old Bull. These cows and calves are sired by bulls that were bred by John M. Lewis & Son, Larned, Kan., and they are sired by Beau Perfect 246, C.M.E. Choice Domino, T. Compress Pres. and A.L.F. Blocky Boy 6th. The majority of these cattle are Polled.

These cattle are selling in good, usable condition. Health papers for each animal selling. Offered by

L. H. TIETERMAN

Rt. 3 St. John, Kan.

**THIRD ANNUAL
SHOW AND SALE
Dec. 11, Hutchinson, Kan.**

State Fair Grounds

47 Bulls — 28 Females

Top Polled cattle from Top

Kansas Herds.
Show at 9:00 A. M. — Sale at 1:00 P. M.
VIC ROTH, Sec. & Mgr., Box 702, Hays, Kan.

**KANSAS POLLED
HEREFORD ASSOCIATION**

Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer

T. DONALD BELL, Manhattan, reports the recent sale of the Kansas Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association at Hutchinson was well attended and prices received very satisfactory. Twenty-one Hampshire ewes averaged \$93 with a top of \$175; 11 Suffolks averaged \$99 with a top of \$100; 14 Southdowns averaged \$78 and topped at \$100; 12 Shropshires averaged \$56 with an \$85 top; and 58 head of all breeds made an \$82 per head average. Kansas State College consigned the top ewe of the entire sale, a Hampshire selling for \$175 to Smithcroft Farms, Cedarvale. All breeds displayed quite a lot of quality and also sold in excellent condition. The local demand was very good and all of the 58 head selling went to Kansas ranchers and breeders. Col. Harold Tonn, Haven, did a very fine job in conducting the sale. The sale was managed by Mr. Bell, of the Kansas State College staff.

Ninety-six head of registered Polled Herefords in the O'BRYAN RANCH sale on November 18 averaged \$523 per head. The offering was distributed to breeders from 6 states. Twenty-nine bulls averaged \$423 and 67 females \$554 per head. Top female in the sale, a daughter of Beau Perfect 246th, went to Mulvane Ranch, Rossville, for \$1,175. A bull top of \$700 was reached, that figure paid by George Motter, Inola, Okla. The heaviest buyer in this sale was Circle M Ranch, Sanatobia, Miss. He took 18 head of females from the top end of the offering. The cattle were offered in good, thrifty breeding condition, nothing being fitted. The cattle were all young and many of them were 1950 calves. Quality prevailed thruout the offering. The sale was held at the home ranch at Hiattville. Jewett Fulkerson and Gene Watson, alternated in the auction box.

In the NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS SHORT-HORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION at Beloit, October 26, 20 bulls sold at an average of \$364 per head. Eighteen females made an average of \$298. A very large part of the female offering was made up of 1950 open heifers, therefore, this average was considered very good. Quality of both bulls and females was very high. Consignors were very well pleased when the 38 head of breeding cattle made a general average of \$333. Seventeen head of club calves sold at an average of \$172 per head. Average per pound of these calves figured 33 cents. Ed. Hedstrom managed the sale and did his usual fine job as he has for many years in the past. Julius Olson, Leonardville, consigned the top-selling bull, going to Max Turnbull, of Summerfield at \$575. Mr. Olson also had the top-selling female, a 2-year-old bred heifer going to Glen Forgy, Centralia, at \$425.

Fifty head of registered and grade Holsteins gave a very good account of themselves at Washington in the NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION annual sale on November 6. The registered cows sold from \$600 down. The top cow in the registered section was lot 15, consigned by Herbert Hatesohl, Greenleaf. This cow was purchased on a bid of \$600 by Earl Phillips of the firm of Phillips Brothers, Manhattan. Lavy Kimerling, Glasco, took the top-selling registered bull, lot 9, a May yearling from the H. D. Burger herd, Seneca. The price was \$500. Eighteen grade cows and heifers were sold, ranging in price from \$250 to \$390 per head. The sale committee handling the sale was made up of the following breeders: Raymond Ohlde, Palmer; Earl Phillips, Manhattan, and George Fueller, Hanover, who was committee chairman. G. R. Appleman, Broken Arrow, Okla., read pedigrees from the box. Bert Powell was auctioneer, assisted by Col. Ross Schaulis and Mike Wilson of the Kansas Farmer.

November 16 was a fine fall day and buyers from a wide area were on hand for the dispersal sale of 25 grade Holsteins from the BROWN & OLSON herd, Dwight. Twenty-three cows and 2 heifers were sold. The cows ranged in age from 2-year-old heifers to 10-year-old cows. There were no extreme tops in prices and no low-priced ones. Twenty-three cows, only 3 recently fresh, averaged \$343.15. The top cow sold for \$417.50. Second top was \$410 and 3rd top, \$405. Only 5 cows sold under \$300. A bred heifer sold for \$270 and 1 open heifer at \$187.50. Six head went to Wallace Granzo, Herington, and in this 6 head were the 2 high-selling cows. Third high cow at \$405 went to Louis Zumbrunn, Junction City. Thirteen buyers bought the 26 head sold which included a 9-month-old bull consigned by Wm. Brown, Dwight. He was purchased by Gus Hughes, Perry. Buyers made purchases from Herington, Junction City, Pratt, Westmoreland, Perry, Alma, Council Grove, Admire, Burlingame and Talmage. Buyers liked the cattle and the people who were dispersing. Bert Powell sold the cattle assisted by Wm. (Bill) Crites, Junction City.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**
 December 4—Douthitt Ranch, Abila, Ia. Wm. S. Roche, Sales Manager, Nemaha, Ia.
 December 7—The Heart of America Round-Up Sale, Purebred Sale Pavilion, South St. Joseph, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
 December 14—Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Dodge City, Chet Bare, Sale Manager, Protection, Kan.
 February 27—Dodson Brothers, Wichita, Kan. Sale at Silver Top Farm, Belton, Mo.
- Hereford Cattle**
 December 6—Emmett Sims, Greenridge, Mo.
 December 6—All Tredway Hereford Sale, Oakley, Kan.
 December 8—South Central Sale, Newton, Kan. Phil H. Adrian, Moundridge, Kan.
 December 8—Harvey County Breeders Sale, Newton, Kan. Phil Adrian, Secretary.
 December 14—A. R. Schlickau & Sons, Haven, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
- Polled Hereford Cattle**
 December 8—B. F. Palmer Estate, Pittsburg, Kan. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
 December 11—Kansas Polled Hereford Breeders' Sale, Hutchinson, Kan., Vic Roth, Sales Manager, Hays, Kan.
 December 12—Oklahoma Polled Hereford Association, Enid, Okla.
 December 13—Turkey Creek Polled Herefords, Enid, Okla.

- Holstein Cattle**
 December 20—Beckner & Shtiar Semi-Dispersal Sale, Wellington, Kan.
 March 19, 1951—Tulsa Spring Classic Holstein Sale, C. O. Abercrombie, Sale Manager, Vinita, Okla.
- Milking Shorthorn Cattle**
 December 15—Southeast Kansas District Milking Shorthorn Sale at Fredonia, Kan. Sale Pavilion, C. O. Heidebrecht, Sale Manager, Inman, Kan.
- Duroc Hogs**
 February 21—Ed Knell & Son, Carthage, Mo.
- Suffolk Sheep**
 December 4—North American Suffolk Breeders, Okaloosa, Ia. Roy B. Warrick, Sales Manager, Okaloosa, Ia.
 January 15—Beau Geste Farm, Roy B. Warrick, Okaloosa, Ia.

Milk Production Records

Several Kansas Holstein-Friesian cows and herds have completed production records with the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The animals, their owners, and their records are:

Pay Line Jean Alice Gem—R. L. Evans & Son, Hutchinson, 651 pounds of butterfat, and 17,197 pounds of milk testing 3.8 per cent.

Daisy Pietje of Riverview—Henry Topliff and Son, Formosa, 587 pounds of butterfat and 14,163 pounds of milk.
 Macksimun Homestead Fran Patsy—T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson, 540 pounds of butterfat and 13,970 pounds of milk.

Mt. Joseph Tidy Princess—St. Joseph's Orphan Home, Abilene, 639 pounds of butterfat and 18,002 pounds of milk.

Royal Design Johanna Payanna—Leo H. Hostetler, Harper, 514 pounds of butterfat and 14,244 pounds of milk.
 Quin-Dale Willa Jo Marietta Inka—Quentin J. Kubin, McPherson, 726 pounds of butterfat and 18,097 pounds of milk.

Laffalot Imperial Queen Bessie—J. H. Mueller, Halstead, 574 pounds of butterfat and 17,514 pounds of milk.

A B T V B Gracie—Abram Thut, Clearwater, 569 pounds of butterfat and 16,992 pounds of milk.

E. A. Dawdy Herd, Salina—17 cows averaged 498 pounds of butterfat and 13,200 pounds of milk in 297 days on 2 milkings daily.

Floyd Jantz Herd, Canton—6 cows averaged 461 pounds of butterfat and 12,539 pounds of milk in 297 days on 2 milkings daily.

Ambrose Koelzer Herd, Seneca—15 cows averaged 368 pounds of butterfat and 10,512 pounds of milk in 301 days on 2 milkings daily.

Kansas Jerseys Win Honors

Two Kansas dairymen have registered Jerseys which have received awards from the American Jersey Cattle Club.

The herd of registered Jerseys owned by William Stein, Jr., of Wichita, has been classified for type under the program of the national organization. The classification rated the animals for type, comparing them against the breed's score of 100 points for a perfect animal. Five animals were rated. One scored very good, one good plus, and 3 good. This gave the herd an average score of 80.50 per cent.

Queen Coronation Fernie, owned by Elton W. Young, of Cheney, has been rated as a Tested Dam by the national club. The distinction was awarded the animal for having 3 offspring with official production records. The cow's progeny averaged 9,159 pounds of milk and 408 pounds of butterfat.

"Atomic Energy"

Tests Plants
 Using radioactive isotopes for research in plants and soils is getting a big boost. The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission and the U. S. Department of Agriculture announce completion of a specially-designed greenhouse for such experiments.

This is one of the most important peacetime projects made possible by atomic energy. Results of the research will provide new and valuable information on many fundamental aspects of soils and plant nutrition.

Studies using radioactive phosphorus already have established basic facts showing how different crop plants make use of this element in various soils.

Known as "tracer" studies, they have been in progress 3 years. Co-operating with the AEC and the U. S. Department of Agriculture are several state agricultural experiment stations.

Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for best quality offered:

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$39.00	\$33.00	\$28.50
Hogs	18.60	19.25	15.75
Lams	29.50	29.00	23.50
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.23	.21	.20
Eggs, Standards	.48	.40	.39 1/2
Butterfat, No. 1	.55	.55	.57
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	2.25 1/2	2.26	2.33 1/2
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.50 1/4	1.47 1/2	1.24 1/2
Oats, No. 2, White	.99	.91	.79
Barley, No. 2	1.38	1.34	1.18
Alfalfa, No. 1	35.00	35.00	32.00
Prairie, No. 1	16.50	16.50	16.00

REGISTERED HEREFORD PRODUCTION SALE

December 14, 1950, Hutchinson, Kansas

State Fair Grounds

**55 LOTS SELLING
35 FEMALES --- 20 BULLS**

30 of the heifers are bred to HC Larry Domino 50th. 15 Bulls by HC Larry Domino 50th. 1 Proven herd bull, and 4 grandsons of Unaweep Domino 77th.



H. C. LARRY DOMINO 50TH 5260616

Calved May 7, 1947

Bred by C. A. Smith, Chester, West Virginia (Hillcrest Farms)

*M. W. LARRY DOMINO 12TH 535023	*Larry Domino 50th 2624412	Larry Domino 2085736 Miss Sturgess 2189934	*Prince Domino Mixer Carolnd Domino Superior 30th Belle Trebloc 56th
	Belle Domino 2d 2027969	Prince Domino 402d 1720175 Bell Aster 16493368	*Dandy Domino 2d Belle Domino 13th Domino Aster 3rd Belle Maid 2d
COLO. PRINCESS H173 3028769	Colo. Domino E. 6th 2712825	*Colo. Domino 159th 2317433 Princess Domino 175th 2054186	*Dandy Domino 2d Mischief Lass 15th *Dandy Domino 2d Belle Domino 32d
	Princess Domino 201st 2098287	*Dandy Domino 2d 1090962 Fairholm Lady 6th	*Prince Domino Rosabelle Aster Wilton Domino Fairholm Princess 31st

Owned by A. R. Schlickau & Sons, Haven and Argonia, Kansas

*—Indicates Register of Merit.

HC Larry Domino 50th is a half brother to HC Larry Domino 12th the International champion, which in turn sired Hillcrest Larry 4th, 1949, International champion, recently highest selling bull in the world at \$70,500.

For catalog and information write

A. R. SCHLICKAU & SONS, Haven, Kan.

Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer

**Green Top Hereford Farms Sale
GREEN RIDGE, MISSOURI
Wednesday, December 6, 1950**



87 Head of Hereford Values
Sell at Auction

42 COWS

6 with Calf by side
5 Bred Heifers—6 Open Heifers

9 BULLS

19—1950 Heifer Calves

Herd Bull LVF Helmsman 44th by WHR Helmsman 4th SELLS

Special Attraction:

Selling Larry 97th, a son of Noe's Larry Junior 18th

All Cattle Are Sold Delivered Absolutely Free

You will not want to miss this opportunity to improve your herd.

They sell in good breeding condition. All cattle have been recently tested for Tb. and Bang's and individual health papers will be furnished.
 Plan now to spend December 6 at the Green Top Hereford Farm, in the east edge of Green Ridge.

Sale Location: Green Ridge is 13 miles southeast of Sedalla on Highway 127
 Sedalla is 85 miles east of Kansas City, Mo.

Write today for catalog to

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BANBURY'S POLLED SHORTHORNS

Note—"Cherry Hill Herd" lead all herds at the Chicago International Show. Our herd sire—Cherry Hill Hallmark—new blood and of the best. See his get at Kansas State Fair.

Males and females—Some of the choicest of the herd for sale. Over 100 in herd officially vaccinated.
 Farm—23 miles southwest of Hutchinson, 1 mile west of Plevna.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Plevna, Kansas



CHERRY HILL HALLMARK



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**"Summertime
 Thrift"**
 In Your
 Winter
 Feedlot

**FEED
 Occo
 NOW**

- **DON'T WAIT 'TIL THE HEART OF WINTER** to start adding low-cost Occo Mineral Compound and Occo-Lak to your livestock feeding program. Fortify rations with Occo now — you'll find Occo one of the best feeding investments you've ever made.
- **NOW IS THE TIME** to build up your livestock . . . for "summertime thrift" during tough winter months.
- **TO ADD OCCO TO RATIONS** means supplying the vital minerals needed to help keep your livestock in the pink of condition. This greater vigor, stamina and better health adds up to faster gains, higher production and stronger offsprings. Occo also adds to your wintertime livestock profits by helping cut feeding cost.



Your Nearby
**OCCO
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will be glad to show you how low-cost Occo can help you get that profitable "summertime thrift" in your winter feedlot. Or, if you prefer, write us direct for the facts about Occo Mineral Compound and Occo-Lak.



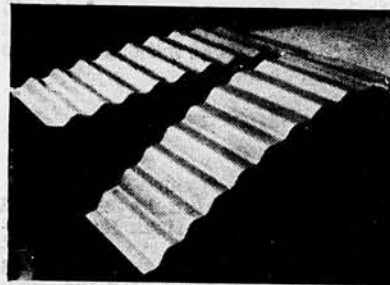
ADD **OCCO** MINERAL COMPOUND TO LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY RATIONS

Have you heard—?

Notes on New Products and Folks Who Make Them

ALLIS-CHALMERS Manufacturing Company suggests a way to stack rolled bales of hay to save quality. Choose a well-drained place for stack. Lay a board, pole or building-block floor to keep bales above ground 4 to 6 inches. Stack bales closely together. Top stack with loose hay or a layer from unrolled bales. Cover with heavy building paper, tarpaulin or roofing material. Add another layer of loose hay or weeds. Put woven wire over stack and weigh wire down with rocks, posts or other heavy objects. The company believes some farmers can save the price of a new tractor from "hay loss" in less than 10 years.

"It has greater strength and more rigidity than ordinary aluminum." That's what the New Holland Machine Company, New Holland, Pa., is saying about their new-type aluminum roofing. It's called Cross-Crimp Aluminum Roofing. This roofing is cross-crimped with small corrugations before form-



ing to add several advantages. It's about 28 per cent more rigid, is as strong as 28-gauge galvanized roofing. Sun glare is broken by the new pattern of crimping, which also eliminates visible seams and overlapping. It keeps buildings as much as 20 per cent cooler in summer, too. The roofing is available in 26- and 24-gauge; 1½- or 2½-inch corrugated and 5V Crimp. It's light, easy to handle and install, won't rust and never needs painting.

Westinghouse Electric Corporation has a new line of front-opening electric milk coolers on the market. The corporation says they "save the farmer 65 per cent of the work in loading and unloading heavy milk cans in and out of his cooler." The new coolers are made in 4, 6 and 8 can sizes, all equipped with a hermetically-sealed refrigeration system. The corporation says because of their laborsaving advantages, the front-opening coolers can be expected eventually to replace top-loaded, im-

mersion-type coolers. A can need be raised only 11 inches. In the new cooler, milk is chilled by torrents of icy water—25 gallons a minute.

The James Knights Company, Sandwich, Ill., announces a new 7-speed, nonfreezing ground hydrant. It combines a faster initial flow of water with greater water saving. It is designed for use with stock tanks and other places on the farm where water pressure is provided. A ratchet-type handle gives 7 different speeds in a half turn. The new "JK" hydrant is nationally distributed thru hardware and plumbing retailers.

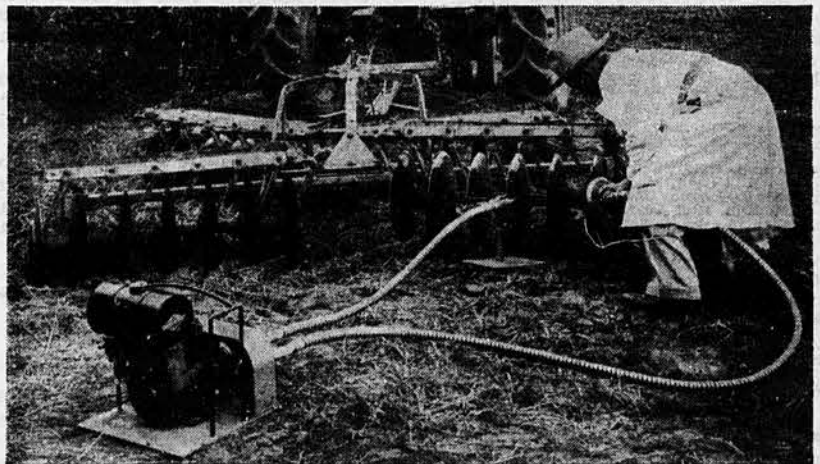
A new edition of the Massey-Harris Company's plow catalog is now available. It describes and illustrates the complete line of moldboard plows, disc plows and one-way discs. Free copies of the catalog will be sent by the manufacturer on request.

Announcement is made of a new Easy Hydraulic Lift for combines, corn pickers and mowers. The Hi-Compression Products Co., Washington, Iowa, is selling this item. The lift will fit any tractor with hydraulic system. This makes it possible for the tractor power to raise, lower or hold the combine header, picker gathering points or mower bar at any desired height. A one-way ram is used to permit the equipment to follow the contour of the ground, eliminating damage to equipment.

Minneapolis-Moline Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has a new Flote-Ride seat for M-M tractors. It's designed for comfort for the rider. A shock absorber utilizes both fluid and spring assembly to provide a smoother ride. A new feature is a patented, instant weight adjustment. The operator does not bounce in the seat, even on rough ground. There also is a leveling adjustment permitting the operator to adjust the seat pan in a horizontal position even tho the tractor may be at an angle, as in plowing when one wheel is running in a furrow.

"For quick and easy woodcutting, use our lightweight chain saws," says McCulloch Motors Corporation, Los Angeles 45, Calif. Their Model 3-25, which weighs only 25 pounds including an 18-inch blade and chain, is a one-man chain saw, they say. Desirable features: "Kickproof" recoil starter, automatic clutch, built-in chain oiler and anti-friction bearings thruout. A choice of chains is available for both hard and soft wood.

Saves Hours of Labor



Farm-equipment dealers soon will have a new portable disc sharpener for sale. First of its kind ever placed on the market, it will eliminate the necessity of dismantling tandem disc harrows for sharpening, says the manufacturer, Sam Mulkey Co., Kansas City, Mo. The new sharpener is a compact, lightweight, portable unit, powered by a 1¼-horsepower gasoline engine. It sharpens a 28-disc tandem razor-keen in 35 minutes. A patented mechanism rotates the discs automatically during the sharpening operation. This new product does away with a tedious 10- to 12-hour farm task of dismantling and trucking discs for sharpening. Also can be converted into a polisher, sander, sheep shearer, saw and power drill.

Grass Is No. 1 Crop

Large Crowd at Hays Gives Evidence of Pasture Interest

GRASS is the No. 1 crop in Kansas. It is the oldest crop and now accounts for 40 per cent of the acreage in the state. But comparatively speaking, it has received a small percentage of the attention it deserves. We have taken grass for granted.

But there is an apparent change in our attitude toward grass. As pointed out in *Kansas Farmer* for November 18, more than 400 persons attended the first annual Grass Utilization and Pasture Management field day at Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station last month. A big crowd attended even though a cold wind blew in from the Northwest, and radio stations were giving periodic warnings about the first blast of winter.

Dr. A. D. Weber, assistant dean of Agriculture at Kansas State College, seemed to have tapped the underflow of opinion when he stated: "This may

well be the most important field day in Kansas in the next 5 or 10 years."

Here is why: At one time Kansas was all grass. In our push westward we plowed up the grass to grow grain. Now, during normal times, our ability to produce grains far exceeds demand. To maintain our standard of living, more livestock will be needed. That is the expectation. But more livestock will require more grass. It will take more grass to balance agricultural production. More grass is needed for balanced farming and family living.

For that reason Doctor Weber speculated that the Hays meeting in November might be the No. 1 field day in Kansas in the next 5 or 10 years. Also, because little attention has been given to grass in the past, Doctor Weber placed it at the top of the list for further research.

First experiment observed during the field day included 3 native pastures which have undergone 5 years of grazing at different intensities. In terms of dollars returned, the heavily-grazed pasture has been most profitable. But even in 5 years that pasture is showing effects of overuse. And 5 years is a relatively short time to measure the effects of overgrazing.

In the heavily-grazed pasture, an average of only 1.99 acres of pasture have been allotted per head for each season. An average of 3.36 acres for each head was allotted during the 5-year period in the moderately-grazed pasture. Light grazing has been an average of 5.2 acres per head.

It seemed evident this year the light-grazed area was undergrazed. Too much grass remained at the close of the season. More than was necessary to protect the stand and catch winter snows. The moderately-grazed section looked as if it would be just about right, but more time is required before definite conclusions can be made. Particularly needed is more time under conditions when rainfall is less favorable than it has been the last few years.

More time also is needed to study results of feeding protein supplement to cattle on pasture. However, 1½ pounds of cottonseed cake for each head the last half of the grazing season re-

turned \$2.95 for each \$1 invested during 1949 and 1950. Or, 132 pounds of cottonseed cake costing about \$4.70 produced 49 pounds of additional gain on the average during the 2 years. It accounted for an extra 15 pounds of beef from each acre grazed. Assuming the same price relationships, in drier years the profit should be increased.

Cool-season grasses, intermediate wheat grass and western wheat grass, showed up extremely well during the last grazing season in comparison with native grass and planted buffalo grass. However, more time is required before definite conclusions can be drawn. Western wheat grass does not withstand dry weather as well as does buffalo or blue grama. And intermediate wheat grass seems to be even more susceptible to drought.

In this comparative experiment, native sod, consisting mostly of buffalo and western wheat grass, produced 103 pounds of beef an acre where planted buffalo produced only 83 pounds. Planted western wheat grass alone produced 179 pounds of beef an acre while intermediate wheat grass produced 222 pounds of beef an acre.

Cattle on western wheat grass lost 8 pounds per head in August but gained 88 pounds per head in September. Cattle on intermediate wheat grass lost 10 pounds per head in July but gained 28 pounds in August and 63 pounds in September.

Best use of cool-season grasses in the western part of the state may be in rotation with cultivated crops and to lengthen the grazing season. But to be certain about that, more research work will be needed. And farmers will learn each year about the trends of those research projects before final conclusions can be drawn.

That is what is going on out at Hays. At Manhattan, grass utilization has been studied about 25 years. The role of grass in Southeast Kansas will receive special attention at the new Mound Valley station. And irrigated pastures are being observed at the Garden City station.

At the close of the Fort Hays meeting, the intense interest of farmers and ranchers in better grass know-how again became apparent. In rapid-fire fashion, about 30 questions relative to grass selection, planting and use were asked. They included questions on how to seed, what to seed and when to do it, as well as more general questions relative to utilization of grass.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By Harold M. Riley, Livestock; Leonard W. Schruben, Feed Grains; Paul L. Kelley, Dairy Products; Joe W. Koudele, Poultry and Eggs.

Would good aged thin cows be better for me to handle from now until spring than calves weighing from 500 to 600 pounds or yearlings weighing up to 750 pounds? I want to run these cattle on wheat pasture and feed some dry roughage. Would have to sell in the spring.—W. W.

Taking into consideration wheat pasture and dry roughage you have to utilize and probable price trends, handling cows would seem the more desirable proposition. I'm assuming you will plan to sell in April or early May. If you can find them, thin cows could make excellent use of your pasture and dry rough feed. Prices on calves and yearlings have been bid up to a high level in anticipation of somewhat higher cattle prices next year and with large feed supplies also being a dominant factor. Some seasonal increase in slaughter cow prices seems possible, altho they remained relatively high this past summer and fall. Profits might depend more on weight gains rather than price advances, but some price margin seems likely.

If cows are not available, purchase of plain steers weighing up to 750 pounds probably would be a desirable alternative. These kinds of cattle should be grain fed, (6 to 8 pounds per head per day) for the last 45 days and sold during April or May.

We have about 3,000 bushels of good-quality, white corn. We wish to sell this corn as soon as possible, but hope not to sacrifice price for quick sale. Will you please inform us what you think the market will be on white corn, and when we could sell to the best advantage?—H. J.

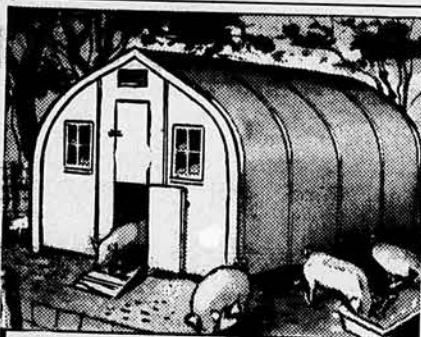
Ordinarily, the premium paid for

white corn over yellow widens as the season progresses. This is not always so but has been the general pattern during the last few years. I expect average corn prices to increase during the next 6 to 8 months, and I should think you would stand to gain a substantial price advantage by holding the corn. However, the short-run picture for the next 40 to 60 days is likely to show some weaknesses. This means that if you are going to sell in the near future, one time is probably as good as another. If you decide to hold for seasonal advances then I think you should expect to hold this corn until early-spring months.

I have a good commercial dairy herd. What do you think are prospects for my business for the next year?—J. M.

The turn of events during the last few months has caused some dairymen to sell their milk cows and devote their time to other farming enterprises. In some cases this is probably the desirable thing to do. However, considerable thought should be given to such a decision by the dairyman who has a profitable operation. It is granted on some farms, labor shortages and other limitations may make it impossible to continue in the dairy business. However, certain producers are shifting from dairying to other livestock enterprises on the basis of present price relationships. This presents some rather serious problems.

One of the most important enterprises causing producers to leave dairying at present in Eastern Kansas is beef. If inflationary forces continue to increase, beef cattle prices probably will continue to become more favorable in relation to dairy product's prices. If any decline occurs in the general inflation that our economy is experiencing, then some improvement in the relative profitability of dairying in relation to beef cattle could be expected.

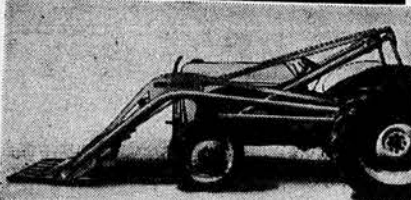


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Hog houses sectional-built of rugged Masonite tempered Preswood cut down swine mortality... give you greater profits. These sturdy structures are also ideally suited for calf barns and lambing sheds. 12'x8' and larger—available now. They're inexpensive. You can erect them in just a few hours. Write for information and prices today. Openings for dealers and salesmen.

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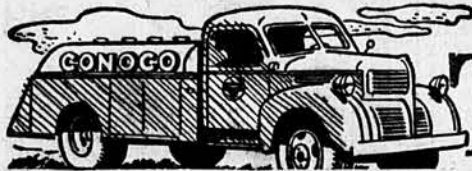
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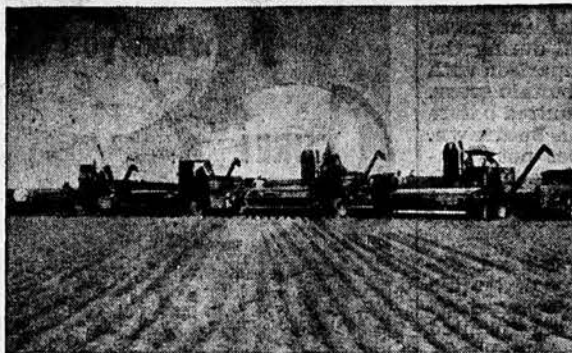
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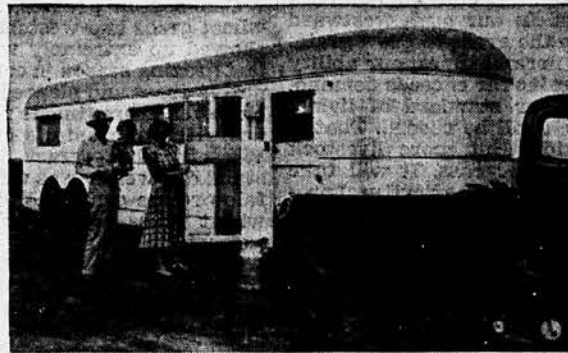


The Tank Truck

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1. This harvest crew of men and machines spends about 115 days a year "on the road."



2. To feed the crew of 14, Delbert Mecklenburg constructed this "cook shack on wheels."



3. It's easy to turn out enough biscuits and other fine food in this kitchen to feed the crew.



4. "More coffee, anybody?" This big trailer has comfortable dining space for 10 hearty eaters.



5. Delbert L. Mecklenburg, a user of Conoco Products for 5 years, designed and made the cook shack.



6. Unofficial members of the crew, the Mecklenburg children claim two of the six bunks in the trailer.

Life with Mrs. Elvera Mecklenburg, mother of two charming children, has taken on new ease and comfort since her husband, Delbert, built this "cook shack on wheels."

Mr. Mecklenburg farms 480 acres near Kingfisher, Oklahoma . . . raises purebred Herefords . . . and custom harvests with a fleet of four combines throughout Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Kansas, Wyoming and Montana.

Fourteen people make up the harvesting

Life with Mother

crew . . . and one of the most important is Mrs. Mecklenburg. To save her a lot of hard work, Delbert fitted out this semi-trailer, equipped with refrigerator and stove, hot and cold running water, dining space for ten.

"I have used one combine for five years and never spent a dime for repair work on

the motor," Mr. Mecklenburg says. "This is the kind of service Conoco Products have given me."

Delbert Mecklenburg is typical of the American farmer, who has eagerly adapted the best in modern methods to make life on the farm rich and rewarding . . . when the drudgery is removed. He is typical, too, of the thousands of farmers who use Conoco Products to make their machinery produce more, over longer periods, free of trouble.

Drop Doughnuts

by Mrs. Herb Klinnert, Battle Lake, Minnesota



1 1/2 cup enriched flour	1/2 cup sugar
2 t. baking powder	1/2 cup milk
1/2 t. salt	1 T. salad oil or melted shortening
1/2 t. nutmeg	1 egg
1/4 t. cinnamon	

Beat egg and add sugar and shortening. Sift dry ingredients together and add alternately with the milk to the creamed mixture. Drop in hot fat of 365° and fry golden brown.

Send your favorite recipes to Mrs. Annie Lee Wheeler, Dept. E, Conoco Cafeteria, Ponca City, Oklahoma. A \$7.50 pair of Wiss Pinking Shears awarded for every recipe published with your name. All recipes become property of Continental Oil Company.

FARM KITCHEN

How to fight back at winter

The farmer risks isolation and loss of livestock when his cars and trucks won't run in severe winter weather. That's why the Conoco road test of cars and trucks is so important to farmers.

To test the wear-fighting qualities of new Conoco Super Motor Oil, six brand-new cars and four new trucks were driven a distance equal to twice around the earth. After 50,000 miles of continuous driving, the engines showed no wear of any consequence! For the test fleet of cars, the average wear on cylinders and crankshafts was less than one one-thousandth of an inch! That's one twelfth of the permissible wear before overhauls are necessary! For the test fleet of trucks, wear on the connecting rod journals was less than three one-thousandths inch, one twentieth of the permissible wear!



Yes, the 50,000-mile test proved that Conoco Super Motor Oil, with proper crankcase drains and regular care, can keep the engines of your tractors, trucks and cars performing like new for years and years. Conoco Super OIL-PLATES engines, to protect them from wear. Conoco Super can make your farm equipment last longer, perform better, use less fuel and lubricants. Get dependable operation, winter or summer. Order a drum or a 5-gallon can of this great new modern wear-fighter, Conoco Super Motor Oil, from Your Conoco Man, today.



Long Lasting Manger



For a hay manger that won't break or rot, try this: cut out the hub of an old rake wheel, cut the rim and straighten it; then weld light strap iron to the spoke ends. Result: 14' of good strong manger, says Marlin H. Schmidt, R. 1, Webster, S. D.



Trap for Magpies

Do this when the weather's bad: make a magpie trap like this one, in which Ivan Peterson, Hayden, Utah, caught 35 of the pesky birds in one catch. Trap is made of 4 x 4's and chicken wire.

YOUR CONOCO MAN

CONOCO



PRIZES FOR IDEAS!

Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck*, Dept. E, Continental Oil Company, Ponca City, Okla.—and get an \$8 D-15 Henry Disston Hand Saw for every idea printed!